

29/5/16 (Item 13 from file: 350)
 DI ALCO R File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0009354600 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO: 1999-287698/ 199927
 XRPX Acc No: N1999-214878
Micro-graphic device for anti-forgery protection of e.g. bank notes and credit cards
 Patent Assignee: COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG (CSIRO); KIMM M C (KIMMI)
 ; LEE R A (LEER-I); QUINN G L (QUINN-I)
 Inventor: LEE R A; QUINN G L; KIMM M C
 Patent Family (8 patents, 81 countries)
 Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WD 1999017941	A1	19990415	WD 1998AL821	A	19980930	199927	B
AU 199893315	A	19990427	AU 199893315	A	19980930	199936	E
EP 1023187	A1	20000802	EP 1998946157	A	19980930	200038	E
			WD 1998AL821	A	19980930		
AU 732931	B	20010503	AU 199893315	A	19980930	200129	E
EP 1023187	B1	20070307	EP 1998946157	A	19980930	200720	E
			WD 1998AL821	A	19980930		
DE 69837275	E	20070419	DE 69837275	A	19980930	200729	E
			EP 1998946157	A	19980930		
			WD 1998AL821	A	19980930		
DE 69837275	T2	20071115	DE 69837275	A	19980930	200777	E
			EP 1998946157	A	19980930		
			WD 1998AL821	A	19980930		
US 20080088124	A1	20080417	US 1998AL821	A	19980930	200829	E
			US 2000509649	A	20000330		
			US 2007691761	A	20070327		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): AU 19979572 A 19971002

Alerting Abstract WD A1
 NOVELTY - A micro-graphic device (1) has a surface relief structure (2) with regions (3) which include grey scale regions (4) too small to be separately resolved by the human eye. Each region is one of a limited number of different grey scale region structure types appearing to have different intensities when illuminated by a light source (5) and viewed by an observer (6) because of their different scattering characteristics.
 DESCRIPTION - An independent claim is included for a valuable document incorporating micro-graphic device.
 USE - Anti-forgery protection of bank-notes, credit cards, cheques, share certificates etc.
 ADVANTAGE - Improves security of items.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing is a schematic diagram illustrating operation of the invention
 1 Micro-graphic device
 2 Surface relief structure
 3 Regions
 4 Grey scale regions
 5 Light source
 6 Observer

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: MICROGRAPHIC; DEVICE; ANTI-FORGE; PROTECT; BANK; NOTE; CREDIT; CARD

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)
 IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

ECLA: B41M 003/14, B42D 015/10
 ICC: L41M 003:14T, L42D 035:22
 US Classification, Current Main: 283-072000
 US Classification, Issued: 28372

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
 DWPI Class: T04; V07; P76; P78
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-C02; T04-D07B1; V07-F02C

29/5, K/18 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DI ALCG R/ File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0008284448 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1997-393846/ 199736
XRPX Acc No: N1997-327722

Surface pattern for value bearing papers, bonds and packaging foils - has at least two surface portions with relief structures formed by superimposition of four gratings respectively

Patent Assignee: ELECTROWATT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (ELEC-N); LANDI S & GYR TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (LANI); OVD KI NEGRAM AG (OVDK-N)

Inventor: STAUB R, TOMPKIN W R

Patent Family (7 patents, 67 countries)
Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1997027504	A1	19970731	WO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	199736 B
AU 199663559	A	19970820	AU 199663559	A	19960617	199749 E
EP 876629	A1	19981111	EP 1996922815	A	19960617	199849 E
			WO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	
US 5969863	A	19991019	WO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	199950 E
			US 1998117305	A	19980903	
EP 876629	B1	20020814	EP 1996922815	A	19960617	200255 E
			WO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	
DE 69623044	E	20020919	DE 69623044	A	19960617	200269 E
			EP 1996922815	A	19960617	
CA 2241285	C	20040817	WO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	200455 E
			CA 2241285	A	19960617	
			WO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 1996210 A 19960126

Alerting Abstract WO A1

The pattern (10) has at least two surface portions (11,12) which contain microscopically fine, light diffracting relief structures. The surface portions light up upon rotary and or tilting movement. The relief structure of the first surface portion is a grating structure which is formed by the superimposition of first and second gratings G1 and G2 respectively and that the relief structures of the second surface portion is a grating G3 or a further grating structure which is formed by the superimposition of a third grating G3 and a fourth grating G4.

The furrows of the grating G1 and the furrows of the grating G2 include an azimuth angle, that the grating G3 is identical to the grating G1 and the grating G4 is identical to the grating G2. The furrows of the grating G3 and the furrows of the grating G4 include another azimuth angle.

ADVANTAGE - Has conspicuous patterns of optical grating structures, which is difficult to forge.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: SURFACE; PATTERN; VALUE;
BEARING PAPER; BOND; PACKAGE; FOIL; TWO; PORTION; RELIEF; STRUCTURE;
FORMING SUPERIMPOSED; FOUR; GRATING; RESPECTIVE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G02B-005/18

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC - Level Value Position Status Version

G02B-0005/18 A I R 20060101

G02B-0005/18 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G02B-005/18E

US Classification, Issued: 359567, 359572, 359576, 3592, 283902

29/5, K/26 (Item 23 from file: 350)
DI ALCG R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0005005052 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1989-257152/ 198936

Document security grid structure preventing forgery - uses several
partial surfaces providing different diffraction characteristics

Patent Assignee: LGZ LANDI S & GYR ZUG AG (LANI)

Inventor: ANTES G SAXER C

Patent Family (6 patents, 9 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
EP 330738	A	19890906	EP 1988119062	A	19881117	198936	B
AU 198930841	A	19890907				198944	E
US 4984824	A	19910115	US 1989311596	A	19890215	199106	E
EP 330738	B	19911113	EP 1988119062	A	19881117	199146	E
DE 3866230	G	19911219				199201	E
CA 1336779	C	19950822	CA 591661	A	19890221	199540	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 1988805 A 19880303

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
EP 330738	A	DE	7	5	
Regional Designated States, Original:					AT CH DE FR GB LI
EP 330738	B	EN			
Regional Designated States, Original:					AT CH DE FR GB LI
CA 1336779	C	EN			

Alerting Abstract EP A

The grid structure (7) is sandwiched between a protective base layer (5) and an optical coating (4) and comprises a number of partial surfaces (8,9,10) each defined by a microscopic relief structure (12), which exhibit different optical diffraction effects upon visual examination.

The microscopic relief structure (12) has more than 10 lines per mm and at least one group (8,9) of the partial surfaces (8,9,10) have a max. width of 0.3 mm. This group (8,9) pref. define a specific geometric shape or an alphanumeric figure.

ADVANTAGE - Large number of different partial surfaces makes forgery of document very difficult.

Equivalent Alerting Abstract US A

The structure, which serves as a security element comprises surface portions with predetermined relief structures having spatial frequencies of over 10 lines/mm. Each surface portion is different from directly adjoining surface portions and at least some of the surface portions have a maximum dimension of less than 0.3 mm.

To the naked eye, the pattern of surface portions on the document appears as a mesh of dots and lines. However, to an examiner with a magnifying device, the dots and lines appear as numbers, characters or other graphic features.

USE - A document with an embossed macroscopic structure and acting through optical diffraction. @6pp)@

29/5/03 (Item 27 from file: 350)
DI ALCG R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0000629699

WPI ACC NO: 1974-32959V/ 197418

Printing separate holograms on two sides of tape - hologram axes
inclined to plane of object and reference beams, with transparent vinyl
tape

Patent Assignee: RCA CORP (RADC)

Inventor: FRATTAROLA J R; HANNAN W J

Patent Family (6 patents, 6 countries)

Number	Kind	Date	Application	Number	Kind	Date	Update	
DE 2350109	A	19740425		DE 2350109	A	19731005	197418	B
NL 197313692	A	19740417					197418	E
FR 2203535	A	19740614					197429	E
US 3882207	A	19750506	US 1973407545	A	19731018	197520		E
CA 992775	A	19760713					197631	E
GB 1448095	A	19760902					197636	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1972296861 A 19721012; US
1973407545 A 19731018

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
CA 992775	A	EN			

Alerting Abstract DE A

An information recording medium of transparent sheet has separate relief patterns on its opposite faces, at least one of these patterns being a hologram. Pref. one of the relief patterns comprises an inclined, eccentric hologram formed by an object beam and a reference beam which define a plane at an inclined angle to the longitudinal axis of the hologram. Alternatively, each of the separate relief patterns comprises an inclined, eccentric hologram formed by an object and a relief beam defining a plane which is inclined relative to the longitudinal axis; when a monochromatic reading beam shines through the sheet these two opposed relief patterns provide reconstructed pictures which are phase-displaced. The sheet is pref. of a casting vinyl, having an elongation.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: PRINT; SEPARATE; HOLOGRAM; TWO;
SIDE; TAPE; AXIS; INCLINE; PLANE; OBJECT; REFERENCE; BEAM; TRANSPARENT;
VINYL

Class Codes

(Additional/Secondary): B29C-017/00, B29D-011/00, B29D-017/00, G02B-027/00,
G03B-035/00, G03C-009/08, G11B-007/00
ECLA: B29C-059/04, G03H-001/02, H04N-005/76
US Classification, Issued: 2641.3, 2641.6, 2642.7, 264284, 3593, 35912,
359900

26/ 5/ 11. (Item 11 from file: 348)
DI ALOC R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00511126

SECURITY DEVICE AND AUTHENTICABLE ITEM
SICHERHEITSEINRICHTUNG UND BEGLAUBIGUNGSGEGENSTAND
DISPOSITIF DE SECURITE ET OBJET POUVANT ETRE AUTHENTIFIABLE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 558574 A1 930908 (Basic)

EP 558574 B1 961016

WO 9209444 920611

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91920404 911122; WO 91GB2069 911122

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9025390 901122

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): B42D-015/00; B42D-015/10;

CITED PATENTS (WO A): EP 105099 A; GB 2093404 A; FR 2515396 A

CLAIMS EP 558574 B1

1. An authenticated item (3) carrying a number of optically diffracting areas characterised in that under white light illumination the optically diffracting areas generate a number of symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C) identifiable to the naked eye, there being at least two sets of at least three symbols, wherein all the symbols within a set are substantially identical, and are positioned in a non-overlapping, regular geometric arrangement, and wherein the appearance of the symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C) varies due to the variation in diffractive performance of the diffracting areas on viewing the diffracting areas at different inclination viewing angles in a manner to enable the item to be authenticated, and wherein the symbols within a set exhibit substantially the same optical appearance at at least one common viewing angle of inclination.
2. An item according to claim 1, wherein the symbols (4A-4C) in a set vary regularly in their relative orientations.
3. An item according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the symbols (9-11) in a set vary regularly in their relative sizes.
4. An item according to claim 3, wherein the symbols (9-11) making up a set are arranged in a line with the sizes of successive symbols decreasing regularly along the line.
5. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (4A-4C) in a set exhibit substantially the same optical performance at regularly spaced relative angles of rotation.
6. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (4A-4C) of one set are different from the symbols (6A-6C) of the other set.
7. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein one symbol is common to both sets.
8. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the item generates at least six symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C).
9. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C) in a set are substantially equally spaced apart.
10. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C) are identifiable to the unassisted naked eye.
11. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (6A-6C) of one set are interleaved with the symbols (4A-4C) of the other set.
12. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C) of the sets are juxtaposed so as to define a number of composite symbols.
13. An item according to claim 12, wherein one of the symbols (6A-6C) comprises a closed contour which is positioned around at least one symbol (4A-4C) of one or more other sets of symbols.

14. An item according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein the symbols (4A, 6A; 4B, 6B; 4C, 6C) making up the composite symbol exhibit differently varying optical performances as the viewing angle of inclination varies.
15. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein each symbol of one set overlaps at most one symbol of the other set.
16. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols of the two sets exhibit mutually opposed variations in optical performance as the viewing angle of inclination varies.
17. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the symbols (4A-4C; 6A-6C) are presented against a background image (5).
18. An item according to claim 17, wherein the background image (5) is diffracting.
19. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein at least some of the symbols present the appearance of a pair of two dimensional images (34,36) which move relative to one another as the viewing angle of inclination varies.
20. An item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein at least some of the symbols present a three-dimensional object (40) in the form of an object **hologram**.
21. An authenticated item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the item comprises a **security** document.
22. An item according to claim 21, wherein the **security** document is a banknote.
23. A **security** device for mounting to an article to be authenticated, the device comprising an authenticated item according to any of the preceding claims, and means for mounting the device to an article.
24. A device according to claim 23, wherein the mounting means comprises heat or pressure sensitive adhesive to enable the device to be fixed to a **surface** of the article.
25. A device according to claim 23 or claim 24, wherein the device is such that it can be mounted on a flexible planar surface.

26/3, K/18 (Item 18 from file: 348)
DI ALOC(R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00782156

Reflecting type optical system
Optisches System mit reflektierenden Flächen
Système optique du type réfléchissant
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 730169 A2 960904 (Basic)
EP 730169 A3 980422
EP 730169 B1 020123
APPLI CATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96102915 960227;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9565109 950228; JP 95123238 950424 CLAIMS EP 730169
A2

1. An optical system of reflecting type, comprising an optical element composed of a transparent body having an entrance surface, an exit surface and at least three curved reflecting surfaces of internal reflection, wherein a light beam coming from an object and entering at the entrance surface is reflected from at least one of the reflecting surfaces to form a primary image within said optical element and is, then, made to exit from the exit surface through the remaining reflecting surfaces to form an object image on a predetermined plane, and wherein 70% or more of the length of a reference axis in said optical element lies in one plane.
2. An optical system of reflecting type according to claim 1, wherein a stop is located adjacent to the entrance surface of said optical element.
3. An optical system of reflecting type according to claim 2, wherein the first curved reflecting surface of said optical element, when counted from an object side, has a converging action.
4. An optical system of reflecting type according to claim 3, wherein said first curved reflecting surface is formed to an ellipsoid of revolution.
5. An optical system of reflecting type according to claim 4, wherein the shape of said first curved reflecting surface is expressed by using a local coordinate system (x, y, z) for said first curved reflecting surface and making coefficients representing the shape of a base zone of said first curved reflecting surface be denoted by a, b and t, and wherein, putting (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) and defining (Formula omitted) the following conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (theta) is an angle of

inclination of said first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of said stop and said first **curved** reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis.

File 347: JAPI O Dec 1976-2007/ Dec(Updated 080328)

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File 350: Derwent WPI X 1963-2008/UD=200863

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Set	Items	Description
S1	7932186	CARD? ? OR LAYER? ? OR SURFACE? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ? OR BOARD? ? OR LAMINATE OR LAMINATES
S2	1417577	SECUR??? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR DUPLICAT? OR REPLICAT?
S3	35036	HOLOGRAM? ? OR HOLOGRAPH?
S4	8562	SUPERIMPOSITION OR SUPERIMPOSITION OR MACROSCOPIC
S5	123825	RELIEF OR LIGHT(3N) (DIFFRACT? OR SCATTER?)
S6	123789	(CENTRAL? OR CENTER OR MIDDLE OR CORE? ?) (10N) (CURV??? OR - CURVATURE? ? OR BEND??? OR BENT OR CURL??? OR INWARD??? OR DE- PRESS? OR HOLLOW? ? OR DIP??? OR DENT? ? OR IMPRESSION? ?)
S7	80998	ANGLE? ?(3N) INCLIN?
S8	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6 AND S7
S9	0	S1 AND S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6 AND S7
S10	0	S1 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6 AND S7
S11	2201	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S12	506	S11 AND S4: S7
S13	18	S11 AND S4
S14	491	S11 AND S5
S15	4	S11 AND S6
S16	6	S11 AND S7
S17	12	S14 AND (S4 OR S6: S7)
S18	2858	S1 AND S4
S19	80	S18 AND S5
S20	27	S18 AND S6
S21	20	S18 AND S7
S22	3	S19 AND S6: S7
S23	10	S1 AND S5 AND S6 AND S7
S24	244	S1 AND S2: S3 AND S4
S25	25	S24 AND S5: S7
S26	40	S17 OR S22: S23 OR S25
S27	26	S26 AND PY=1963: 2002
S28	24	S26 AND AY=1963: 2002 AND AC=US
S29	30	S27: S28

File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-200839

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File 349: PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2008/ UB=20081002| UT=20080925

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Set	Items	Description
S1	1872035	CARD? ? OR LAYER? ? OR SURFACE? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ? OR BOARD? ? OR LAMINATE OR LAMINATES
S2	839577	SECUR??? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR DUPLICATION? OR REPLICA? OR FORGERY OR FORGING
S3	18871	HOLOGRAM? ? OR HOLOGRAPH?
S4	19832	SUPERIMPOSITION OR SUPERIMPOSITION OR MACROSCOPIC
S5	127471	RELIEF OR LIGHT(3N) (DIFFRACT? OR SCATTER?)
S6	102324	(CENTRAL? OR CENTER OR MIDDLE OR CORE? ?) (10N) (CURV??? OR - CURVATURE? ? OR BEND??? OR BENT OR CURL??? OR INWARD??? OR DE- PRESS? OR HOLLOW? ? OR DIP??? OR DENT? ? OR IMPRESSION? ?)
S7	48161	ANGLE? ?(3N) INCLIN?
S8	0	S4(50N) S5(50N) S6(50N) S7
S9	0	S4(100N) S5(100N) S6(100N) S7
S10	3	S4(100N) S5(100N) S6
S11	2	S4(100N) S5(100N) S7
S12	2728	S1(50N) S2(50N) S3
S13	324	S4(50N) S5: S7
S14	1061	S5(50N) S6: S7
S15	475	S6(50N) S7
S16	18	S12 AND S13
S17	17	S12 AND S14
S18	2	S12 AND S15
S19	282706	S1(50N) S2: S3
S20	95	S19(100N) S13: S15
S21	80	S19(50N) S13: S15
S22	41	S10: S11 OR S16: S18
S23	27	S22 AND PY=1978: 2002
S24	3	S22 AND (AC=US OR AC=US/ PR) AND AY=1978: 2002
S25	27	S23: S24
S26	27	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2008/ Sep V6
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File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2008/ Aug
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File 266: FEDRI P 2008/ Jul
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File 56: Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2008/ Sep
(c) 2008 CSA
File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2008/ Aug
(c) 2008 CSA
File 248: PI RA 1975-2008/ Nov V6
(c) 2008 Pira International
File 62: SPI N(R) 1975-2008/ Aug V6
(c) 2008 American Institute of Physics
File 239: Mathsci 1940-2008/ Nov
(c) 2008 American Mathematical Society

Set	Items	Description
S1	9886257	CARD? ? OR LAYER? ? OR SURFACE? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ? OR BOARD? ? OR LAMINATE OR LAMINATES
S2	1416870	SECUR??? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR DUPLICATE? OR REPLICATE? OR FORGERY OR FORGING
S3	176589	HOLOGRAM? ? OR HOLOGRAPH? OR OVD OR OPTICAL?() VARIABLE() DE- VICE? ?
S4	189539	SUPERIMPOSITION OR SUPERIMPOSITION OR MICROSCOPI C
S5	430792	RELIEF OR LIGHT(3N) (DIFFRACT? OR SCATTER?)
S6	86257	(CENTRAL? OR CENTER OR MIDDLE OR CORE? ?) (10N) (CURV??? OR - CURVATURE? ? OR BEND??? OR BENT OR CURL??? OR INWARD??? OR DE- PRESS? OR HOLLOW? ? OR DIP??? OR DENT? ? OR IMPRESSION? ?)
S7	27851	ANGLE? ?(3N) INCLIN?
S8	1749	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S9	397	S8 AND S4: S7
S10	1	S8 AND S4
S11	394	S8 AND S5
S12	3	S8 AND S6: S7
S13	185407	S1 AND S2: S3
S14	1291	S13 AND (S4 OR S6: S7)
S15	584	S13 AND S4
S16	5755	S13 AND S5
S17	19	S15: S16 AND S6: S7
S18	22	S10 OR S12 OR S17
S19	19	RD (unique items)
S20	13	S19 NOT PY=2003: 2008
S21	35	S15 AND S5
S22	0	S15 AND S6 AND S7
S23	29	RD S21 (unique items)
S24	15	S23 NOT (S20 OR PY=2003: 2008)
S25	971	S1 AND S3 AND (SECUR??? OR FORGERY OR ANTI FORG???)
S26	93	S25 AND S4: S7
S27	62	RD (unique items)
S28	36	S27 NOT (S20 OR S24 OR PY=2003: 2008)

28/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DI ALOC R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0015614466 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2003367626537

Fabrication of micro-relief structures in thick resist for anti-counterfeiting applications

Leech, Patrick W.; Zeidler, Henning
Corresp. Author/Affil: Leech, P.W.: CSIRO Mfg. Infrastructure Technol., Melbourne, Vic., Australia
Editor(s): LaVan, D.A.; Ayon, A.A.; Buchheit, T.E.; Madou, M.J.
Conference Title: Nano- and Microelectromechanical Systems (NEMS and MEMS) and Molecular Machines
Conference Location: Boston, MA United States Conference Date: 20021202-20021204

E.I. Conference No.: 61408
Materials Research Society Symposium - Proceedings (Mater Res Soc Symp Proc) (United States) 2002, 741/- (73-78)
Publication Date: 20021201
Publisher: Materials Research Society
CODEN: MRSPD ISSN: 0272-9172
Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type: Abstract
Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)
Language: English Summary Language: English
Number of References: 10

Micro-relief surfaces including grating structures, greytone/micrographic features and microramps have been fabricated with depth features of up to 30 µm. Grey scale lithography has been used to produce the microstructures by a single UV exposure into a layer of thick resist. Arrays of the pixelated microstructures have formed the security features on the surface of optically variable devices. Each of the microstructures was designed to provide an intended optical effect in features such as portraits, symbols and lettering which comprised a larger image (typically 2.5 x 3 cm). An essential part of the process has been the determination of the optimum conditions for coating of the thick resist (AZ P4620) as a function of spin speed and exposure.

Descriptors: Image analysis; Lithography; Micromachining; Microstructure; Optical devices; Optical properties; Ultraviolet radiation; * Surface treatment

Identifiers: Anticounterfeiting; Grating structures; Micro-relief structures; Thick resists

Classification Codes:

- 604.2 (Machine Operations)
- 622.2 (Radiation Effects)
- 714.2 (Semiconductor Devices & Integrated Circuits)
- 741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)
- 802.3 (Chemical Operations)
- 933.1 (Crystalline Solids)

28/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DI ALOC R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0015260855 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2002457190501

Achromatic features for optically variable devices

Schilling, Andreas; Staub, Rene; Tompkin, Wayne R.
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Editor(s): Pensesse, R.L.
Editor(s) Affil.: TNO Institute of Applied Physics, Delft, Netherlands
Conference Title: Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques IV

Conference Location: San Jose, CA United States Conference Date: 20020123-20020125
Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE
E.I. Conference No.: 60167
Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng) (United States) 2002, 4677/- (238-246)
Publication Date: 20021112

Publisher: SPIE
 CODEN: PSISD ISSN: 0277-786X
 DOI: 10.1117/12.462715
 Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:
 Abstract
 Treatment: X; (Experimental)
 Language: English Summary Language: English
 Number of References: 3

We have studied the use of achromatic features in **Optically Variable Devices (OVDs)** for document security applications. We present various forms of matt structures as we have implemented them in OVD designs. By tailoring the scattering characteristics of the surface relief, we have created OVDs which appear in various intensities of white or gray, and whose brightness can vary as the viewing conditions are changed. Furthermore, we have realized surface reliefs which appear bright and colorless when viewed within a predetermined solid angle and appear dark in all other viewing directions. The gratings appear bright and colorless when viewed from one side of the grating normal; however, when these gratings are rotated by 180 degrees in their plane, the gratings appear dark. We will show gratings of this type, where the surface reliefs have been engineered so that the bright and colorless appearance covers an enlarged solid angle.

Descriptors: Color; Diffraction gratings; Electromagnetic wave diffraction; Light scattering; Security of data
 Identifiers: **Optically variable devices (OVD)**
 Classification Codes:
 723.2 (Data Processing)
 741.1 (Light & Optics)
 741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)
 711 (Electromagnetic Waves)

28/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
 DI ALCOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0015260854 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2002457190500
Zero-order gratings for optically variable devices
 Tompkin, Wayne R.; Schilling, Andreas; Witteneder, Christoph; Herzig, Hans Peter
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 Editor(s): Renesse, R.L.
 Editor(s) Affil.: TNQ Institute of Applied Physics, Delft, Netherlands
 Conference Title: Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques IV
 Conference Location: San Jose, CA United States Conference Date: 20020123-20020125
 Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE
 E.I. Conference No.: 60167
 Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng.) (United States) 2002, 4677/- (227-237)
 Publication Date: 20021112
 Publisher: SPIE
 CODEN: PSISD ISSN: 0277-786X
 DOI: 10.1117/12.462714
 Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:
 Abstract
 Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
 Language: English Summary Language: English
 Number of References: 12

We present the results of the application of zero-order diffraction gratings for **optically variable devices (OVD's)** for document security. Zero-order gratings have periods which are smaller than the wavelength of light; to describe accurately the optical properties of the zero-order gratings, we have applied rigorous electromagnetic theory, which we have compared to experimental measurements. We studied the diffractive behavior of zero-order gratings both in the case where the gratings are homogenous and where the profile depth of the zero-order grating varies locally in a predetermined manner. In the latter case, the resulting surface profile can exhibit variations in the diffraction properties, for

example, a moiré pattern. Furthermore, we have developed diffractive surface -reliefs which are a combination of a high-frequency, zero-order grating with large-period gratings; the addition of the zero-order grating to a large-period grating results in a surface relief with novel diffractive properties.

Descriptors: Aspect ratio; Microstructure; Refractive index; Security of data; Solar collectors; *Diffraction gratings

Identifiers: **Optically variable devices (OVD)**

Classification Codes:

657.1 (Solar Energy & Phenomena)

723.2 (Data Processing)

741.1 (Light & Optics)

741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)

28/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)

DI ALCG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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0015260853 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2002457190499

Advantages of micro-optics over holograms for document authentication

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Editor(s): Pfenning, R.L.

Editor(s) Affil.: TNO Institute of Applied Physics, Delft, Netherlands

Conference Title: Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques

IV

Conference Location: San Jose, CA United States Conference Date:

20020123-20020125

Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE

E.I. Conference No.: 60167

Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng) (United States) 2002, 4677/- (215-226)

Publication Date: 20021112

Publisher: SPIE

CODEN: PSISD ISSN: 0277-786X

DOI: 10.1117/12.462713

Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:

Abstract

Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Language: English Summary Language: English

Number of References: 7

Holograms have been utilized to authenticate financial instruments and high value products for many years. The security provided by embossed **holograms** is limited by their low surface relief, typically 0.25 micron, which makes them susceptible to counterfeiting: stripping the **hologram** from the substrate exposes the complete **holographic** microstructure which can be easily used to create counterfeit tooling. A large improvement in counterfeit deterrence can be gained by the use of high precision non-**holographic** microoptics and microstructures having a surface relief greater than a few microns. An unlimited range of distinctive optical effects can be obtained from micro-optic systems. Many of the possible optical effects, such as optical interactions between discrete elements, cannot be effectively simulated by any other means, including **holography**. We present descriptions of five Visual Physics document authentication micro-optic systems that provide sophisticated optical effects: Virtual Image(TM), BackLite(TM), Enclark(TM), Optical Black(TM), and Structural Color(TM). Visual Physics document authentication micro-optics impose an additional level of counterfeit deterrence because the production of polymer films incorporating these microstructures requires unconventional manufacturing methods; conventional **holographic** reproduction processes, typical of **hologram** counterfeiting operations, are inadequate to faithfully reproduce the details and the function of these micro-optic elements. We have developed mastering, tooling, and high precision/high speed manufacturing processes that can faithfully replicate these complex surface relief micro-optics at low cost.

Descriptors: **Holograms**; Microoptics; Microstructure; Optical systems;

Plastic films; Substrates; *Security of data

Identifiers: Document authentication

Classification Codes:

712.1 (Semiconducting Materials)

723.2 (Data Processing)
741.1 (Light & Optics)
741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)
817.1 (Plastics Products)
743 (Holography)

28/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)
DI ALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0015250119 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2002447176813
Holographic applications of As-S-Se inorganic resist
Kostyukevich, S.A.; Vioek, M.; Mskalenko, N.L.; Shepeliavi, P.E.;
Stronski, A.V.; Svechnikov, S.V.; Venger, E.F.
Corresp. Author/Affil: Kostyukevich, S.A.: Inst. for Physics of
Semiconductors, NAS Ukraine, Kiev 03028, Ukraine
Editor(s): Angelsky, O.V.
Conference Title: Selected Papers from Fifth International Conference on
Correlation Optics
Conference Location: Chernivtsi Ukraine Conference Date: 20010510-
20010513
Sponsor: SPIE; IOQ; EOS; Chernivtsi National University; Ukrtelcom
(Ukraine)
E.I. Conference No.: 60094
Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (I
Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng) (United States) 2002, 4607/- (184-188)
Publication Date: 20021104
Publisher: SPIE
CODEN: PSISD ISSN: 0277-786X
DOI: 10.1117/12.455188
Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:
Abstract
Treatment: T: (Theoretical); X: (Experimental)
Language: English Summary Language: English
Number of References: 5

The present paper is concerned with the investigation of imaging
properties of As-S-Se media in application for fabrication of holographic
optical security elements. Structural changes in such media under the
influence of external factors (exposure or annealing) were studied.
Photo- and thermally induced structural changes were directly confirmed by
Raman scattering measurements. Surface relief formation properties were
investigated with the help of improved amine based solvents, which provided
good surface quality. Various types of holographic security elements
(HSE) were fabricated and their properties studied. Fabricated surface
relief provided high values of diffraction efficiency. For example,
diffraction efficiency of such elements as holographic diffraction
gratings consisted up to 60-70% in non-polarized light. High quality
polymer copies of the initial HSE were obtained.

Descriptors: Diffraction gratings; Holographic optical elements;
Optical variables measurement; Photoresists; Raman scattering; *Optical
correlation

Identifiers: Holographic security elements (HSE)

Classification Codes:

743.1.1 (Optical Holography)
741.2 (Semiconductor Devices & Integrated Circuits)
741.1 (Light & Optics)
741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)
813.2 (Coating Materials)
941.4 (Optical Variables Measurements)

28/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)
DI ALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0015195468 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2002397099147
Machine-verifiable diffractive features for document security
Tompkin, Wayne R.; Staub, Rene
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Corp., Advanced Research, CH-6301 Zug, Switzerland
Editor(s): Renesse, R.L.

Conference Title: Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques
 Conference Location: San Jose, CA United States Conference Date: 19980128-19980130
 Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE
 E.I. Conference No.: 59674
 Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng) (United States) 1998, 3314/- (203-213)
 Publication Date: 19981201
 Publisher: SPIE
 CODEN: PSISD ISSN: 0277-786X
 DOI: 10.1117/12.304687
 Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:
 Abstract
 Treatment: A: (Applications); G: (General review)
 Language: English Summary Language: English
 Number of References: 11
 We demonstrate the use of diffractive surface - relief profiles for the machine verification of official documents. The microstructures are engineered to yield a prescribed intensity distribution of the diffracted light which can be measured to insure unambiguous verification and authentication. We have developed a palette of machine-verifiable features, offering various capacities of information, ranging from a feature which is easily verified through visual inspection using a special aid, to a feature capable of representing hundreds of bits of information in a read-only diffractive optical memory. The proposed features which we will present here are the hidden-information features, the diffractive area code and the diffractive linear code. For each of the three proposed features, we present prototype systems demonstrating the use of machine-verifiable diffractive optical features incorporated into optically variable devices (OVDs) for document security. Specially engineered diffractive structures are used which are extremely resilient against counterfeit, reorigination or imitation. The machine-readable feature is combined with a visual security device, such as the products known under the tradename KI NEGRAM R).
 Descriptors: Diffraction gratings; Feature extraction; Optical devices; Optical image storage; RCM * Security of data
 Identifiers: Document security; Machine verifiable diffractive features; Optically variable devices
 Classification Codes:
 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques)
 723.2 (Data Processing)
 723.5 (Computer Applications)
 741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)

28/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)
 DIALOG(R) File 8: EI Compendex(R)
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0014839760 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 2001306591114
 Get glitzy with Hologrism
 Print and Paper Europe (Print Pap. Eur.) (United Kingdom) 2001, 13/2
 (8)
 Publication Date: 20010627
 Publisher: Whitmar Publications Ltd.
 CODEN: PPERC ISSN: 1471-3063
 Document Type: Note; Trade Journal Record Type: Abstract
 Treatment: G: (General review)
 Language: English Summary Language: English
 Hologrism is a holographic product in which the metallized surface diffracts light into dazzling rainbow of colors to create a choice of unique effects for designers and printers. In order to depict printing on Hologrism opaque white ink and four color processes are used with 70s and 80s retro style images. The process creates a bright or subtle image as required. Tags, labels, packaging, games and security items are applications of Hologrism
 Descriptors: Color; Competition; Diffraction; Ink; Packaging; Printing; * Holography
 Identifiers: Hologrism
 Classification Codes:
 811.1.2.2 (Machinery Equipment & Maintenance)

911.2 (Industrial Economics)
745.1 (Printing)
741.1 (Light & Optics)
694.1 (Packaging)
804 (Chemical Products Generally)
743 (Holography)

28/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0014587384 E.I. COMPENDEX Nb: 2000285189113

Self-referencing diffractive features for OVD's

Staub, Rene; Tompkin, Wayne R

Corresp. Author/Affil: Staub, Rene: OVD Kinegram Corp, Gubelstrasse,
Switzerland

Conference Title: Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques
III

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA Conference Date: 20000127-
20000128

Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE

E.I. Conference Nb.: 56826

Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (I
Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng.) 2000, 3973/- (216-223)

Publication Date: 20001203

Publisher: Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers

CODEN: PSID ISSN: 0277-786X

Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:

Abstract

Treatment: G (General review)

Language: English Summary Language: English

Number of References: 15

We will show various diffractive features which are easy to verify and
highly secure against attempts to counterfeit. These features are based
on engineered surface relief structures which allow one to tailor the
diffraction properties to obtain the desired effects. The security is
based on complex diffraction structures rather than on complex image
content, allowing the realisation of relative simple feature designs, which
are favourable from an ergonomic point of view. The unique properties of
the engineered diffraction structures can be visualised, if an appropriate
reference is provided, against which the observer can compare. We follow
the idea that the optical effects in a well designed security feature
must be interdependent in the sense of coherence or self-referencing.
Various examples are presented, showing unique self-referencing first-line
security features for document applications, which are clearly
recognisable and easy to communicate. The presented effects are resilient
against attempts to counterfeit by holographic techniques.

Descriptors: Diffractive optics; Electronic crime countermeasures;
Electronic document identification systems; Holography; Security of data
; *Diffraction gratings

Identifiers: Counterfeit; Self referencing

Classification Codes:

715.1 (Electronic Equipment, Non-Communication)

723.2 (Data Processing)

723.5 (Computer Applications)

741.1 (Light & Optics)

741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)

743 (Holography)

28/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0014587383 E.I. COMPENDEX Nb: 2000285189114

Computer generated holograms and diffraction gratings in optical
security applications

Stepien, Pawel

Corresp. Author/Affil: Stepien, Pawel: Polskie Systemy Holograficzne
s.c., Warszawa, Pol and

Conference Title: Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques

111

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA Conference Date: 20000127-20000128

Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE
E.I. Conference No.: 56826
Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng) 2000, 3973/- (224-230)
Publication Date: 20001203
Publisher: Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers
CODEN: PSID ISSN: 0277-786X
Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type: Abstract
Treatment: A; (Applications)
Language: English Summary Language: English
Number of References: 10

The term 'computer generated hologram' (CGH) describes a diffractive structure strictly calculated and recorded to diffract light in a desired way. The CGH surface profile is a result of the wavefront calculation rather than of interference. CGHs are able to form 2D and 3D images. Optically variable devices (OVDs) composed of diffractive gratings are often used in security applications. There are various types of optically and digitally recorded gratings in security applications. Grating based OVDs are used to record bright 2D images with limited range of cinematic effects. These effects result from various orientations or densities of recorded gratings. It is difficult to record high quality OVDs of 3D objects using gratings. Stereograms and analogue rainbow holograms offer 3D imaging, but they are darker and have lower resolution than grating OVDs. CGH based OVDs contain unlimited range of cinematic effects and high quality 3D images. Images recorded using CGHs are usually more noisy than grating based OVDs, because of numerical inaccuracies in CGH calculation and mastering. CGH based OVDs enable smooth integration of hidden and machine-readable features within an OVD design.

Descriptors: Diffraction gratings; Holograms; Optical devices; Security of data; Three dimensional; Two dimensional; *Computer generated holography

Identifiers: Cinematic effects; Computer generated holograms; Optical security; Optically variable devices; Stereograms
Classification Codes:
723.2 (Data Processing)
723.5 (Computer Applications)
741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)
743.1 (Holographic Techniques)

28/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 8)

DI ALCGR File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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0014013398 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 1998063964033

Review of materials for holographic optics

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Journal of Imaging Science and Technology (J Imaging Sci Technol) 1997, 41/5 (443-456)

Publication Date: 19971201

Publisher: Soc Imaging Sci Technol

CODEN: JIMTE ISSN: 1062-3701

Document Type: Article; Journal Record Type: Abstract

Treatment: G; (General review)

Language: English Summary Language: English

Number of References: 204

The success of applications involving holographic optical elements depends on the performance of the recording materials used to form the elements. Selection criteria of a recording material must include not only the usual optical considerations such as achievable diffraction efficiency and optical quality, but also the environmental stability and the ease and cost of manufacture of the elements. Three materials are in widespread use and development for holographic optics applications: dichromated gelatin, photopolymer, and photoresist. Dichromated gelatin forms very high-quality holograms, but is relatively difficult to produce and must be protected from moisture. Dichromated gelatin holograms are in use as head-up

display combiners, narrowband filters, and diffraction gratings. Photopolymer is generally easier to use, typically does not require wet processing, and usually has good environmental stability. Photopolymer holograms are in use or under development for several applications including laser eye protection filters, automotive lighting devices, and security holograms. Photoresist forms surface relief holograms that can be replicated by epoxy or, for large production runs, by embossing techniques. Photoresist holograms are used as diffraction gratings for scientific applications, as patterns for fabrication of photonic devices, and as master holograms for security applications such as credit card holograms.

Descriptors: Gels; Image quality; Image recording; Performance; Photoresists; Polymers; Stability; * Holographic optical elements
Identifiers: Dichromated gelatin; Photopolymers

Classification Codes:

743.1.1 (Optical Holography)

714.2 (Semiconductor Devices & Integrated Circuits)

741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices)

28/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 8)

DI ALCG(R) File 8: EI Compendex(R)

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0013699179 E.I. COMPENDEX No: 1996493231088

Combination gratings

Staub, Rene; Tompkin, Wayne R.; Moser, Jean-Frederic

Corresp. Author / Affil.: Staub, Rene; Landis & Gyr Communications, Corp., Zug, Switz

Editor(s): Gindrich, Ivan; Lee, Sing H.

Editor(s) Affil.: Environmental Research Institute of, Michigan, Laguna Niguel, CA, United States

Conference Title: Diffractive and Holographic Optics Technology III

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA Conference Date: 19960201-19960202

Sponsor: SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham WA USA

E.I. Conference No.: 22558

Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering (Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng.) 1996, 2689/- (292-299)

Publication Date: 19960101

CODEN: PSISD ISBN: 0819420638; 9780819420633

Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding Record Type:

Abstract

Treatment: T: (Theoretical)

Language: English Summary Language: English

Number of References: 9

A combination grating is the diffractive relief structure resulting from the superposition of at least two gratings. For the case of two combined gratings, whose individual profiles are described by function $f_{SUB 1}$ and $f_{SUB 2}$, the resultant surface relief profile is described by $f_{SUB 1} + f_{SUB 2}$. Typical examples are crossed gratings. Experimental and theoretical results for different combination gratings are presented, including examples which cannot be produced using standard holographic or ruling techniques. The applications include diffractive optical variable devices, which are applied to documents as visual high-security features.

Descriptors: Diffraction; Holography; Mathematical models; Optical devices; Surface properties; * Diffraction gratings

Identifiers: Combination gratings; Crossed diffraction gratings;

Diffractive optical variable devices; Diffractive relief structures; Surface relief profiles

Classification Codes:

741.1 (Light & Optics)

741.3 (Optical Devices & Systems)

931.2 (Physical Properties of Gases, Liquids & Solids)

743 (Holography)

921 (Applied Mathematics)

28/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DI ALCG(R) File 34: Sci Search(R) Cited Ref Sci

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07379109 Genuine Article#: 157XY Number of References: 17
 Title: **Gratings of constantly varying depth for visual security devices**
 Author(s): Staub R (REPRI NT); Tompkin WR; Schilling A
 Corporate Source: OVD KI NEGRAM CORP, ADV RES/CH-6301 ZUG/SW TZERLAND/
 (REPRI NT); UNI V NEUCHATEL, INST M CROTECHNCL/CH-2000
 NEUCHATEL//SW TZERLAND/
 Journal: OPTICAL ENGINEERING 1999, V38, N1 (JAN), P89-98
 ISSN: 0091-3286 Publication date: 19990100
 Publisher: SPIE - INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OPTICAL ENGINEERING, PCB 10,
 BELLINGHAM, WA 98227-0010
 Language: English Document Type: ARTI CLE
 Geographic Location: SW TZERLAND
 Subfile: CC PHYS - Current Contents, Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences; CC
 ENGI - Current Contents, Engineering, Computing & Technology
 Journal Subject Category: OPTICS
 Abstract: Sinusoidal gratings of locally varying profile depth are
 incorporated into diffractive optically variable image devices (DOVIDs)
 for document security. The variation in profile depth is tailored to
 specific visual effects that can be readily authenticated. While the
 diffractive characteristics of these gratings depend very sensitively
 on the depth, the security of these DOVIDs is inherent to the
 diffractive structures insofar as the exact reconstruction of the
 original profile is required for the realization of the original visual
 effects. Sinusoidal gratings of locally varying profile depth are very
 resistant against copying by standard holographic techniques since
 these techniques are shown to lead to a loss of fidelity in profile
 form or depth. (C) 1999 Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation
 Engineers. [S0091-3286(99)00101-4]
 Descriptors--Author Keywords: diffractive optically variable image device ;
 diffraction gratings ; optical security
 Identifiers--Keyword Plus(R): SURFACE - RELIEF GRATINGS; DIFFRACTI ON
 Cited References:
 DAUSMANN G. 1996, V2659, P198, P SOC PHOTO-OPT INS
 GALE M. 1997, P153, M CROOPTICS
 HARI HARAN P. 1984, V2, P170, CAMBRI DGE STUDIES MO
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 TURUNEN J. 1997, P31, M CROOPTICS ELEMENTS
 VANRENESSE RL. 1998, OPTICAL DOCUMENT SEC

28/5/16 (Item 1 from file: 95)
 DIALOG R File 95: TENE-Technology & Management
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01032750 E96107202062

Optical memories for document security
 (Optische Speicher fuer die Dokumentsicherheit)
 Tompkin, WR; Staub, R; Moser, J-F
 Landis & Gyr Communications, Zug, CH
 Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques, San Jose, USA, Feb
 1-2, 1996/1996
 Document type: Conference paper Language: English
 Record type: Abstract

ABSTRACT:

The authors demonstrate the use of diffractive optical memories for
 official documents, such as machine-readable identity or fiduciary papers.
 Through engineering of the diffractive micro-structures, the direction and
 intensity distribution of the diffracted light can be tailored to
 optical memories for high security, uniqueness and unambiguous

verification. The proposed optical memory is of the **WORM** type, that is, write-once, read-many times. In order to write in the optical memory, the diffractive structure is changed irreversibly through the interaction of the diffractive surface with a beam of laser light. The authors demonstrate optical memories based on diffractive structures with a memory capacity of up to 100 kBits/cm (exp 2) which are appropriate for use in securing official documents.

DESCRIPTORS: OPTICAL STORAGE; WORM DISCS; LIGHT DIFFRACTION; LASER BEAMS; STORAGE CAPABILITY; DOCUMENT; SAFETY ENGINEERING; PHYSICAL PROPERTIES; INFORMATION PRESENTATION; LIGHT RECEIVERS; SYSTEM RELIABILITY; CODES; HOLOGRAPHIC DIFFRACTION GRATINGS
IDENTIFIERS: optische Datenspeicherung; Dokument sicherheit; Lichtbeugung

28/5/17 (Item 2 from file: 95)
DIALOG File 95: TEMA: Technology & Management
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01032749 E96107203062

High security transparent overlays - A new method for selective demetallization of fully registered embossed holograms
(Hochsicherheitstransparentauflagen - Ein neues Verfahren fuer die selektive Demetallisierung vollstaendig registrierter gepraeagter Hologramme)

Schipper, W
Hologramm Co. Rako, Witzhave, D
Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques, San Jose, USA, Feb 1-2, 1996/1996
Document type: Conference paper Language: English
Record type: Abstract

ABSTRACT:

Optically Variable Devices (OVDs) are relatively new security features which are currently finding widespread application on a variety of security documents as a means of protection against counterfeiting. The OVD is in general a complex optical recording and the commonest form seen today is based on the presence of optically diffracting features, which are manufactured using embossing technology. This presentation will deal with one particular type of security product - a transparent or semi-transparent document overlay which may include an OVD combined both with UV-fluorescent or other special inks, and may also include individualised information applied by laser-engraving technology. The main applications lie in the field of paper-based security documents such as passports, visas, driver's licences and ID cards.

DESCRIPTORS: MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE; TRANSPARENT MEDIUM; OPTICAL TRANSPARENCY; FLUORESCENCE; ULTRAVIOLET LASERS; LASERS; OPTICAL SYSTEMS; OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS; SAFETY ENGINEERING; DOCUMENT; OPTICAL STORAGE; HOLOGRAM; PROTECTIVE GEAR; PROTECTIVE MEASURE; LIGHT DIFFRACTION; PLASTIC FILMS; SYSTEMS INTEGRATION; OPTICAL PROPERTIES
IDENTIFIERS: DEMETALLISIERUNG; Transparentfolie; Demetallisierung; Hologramm; Dokument

28/5/29 (Item 1 from file: 248)
DIALOG File 248: PIRA
(c) 2008 Pira International. All rights reserved.

00632273 Pira Acc. Num: 20224375

Title: Newest developments in high resolution security holography
Authors: Zolotukhin M
Source: Future of secure documents, Prague, Czech Republic, 1-2 Dec. 2002, 9pp [Leatherhead, UK: Pira International, 2002, GBP110.00 (655.004.4)(R14520)
Publication Year: 2002
Document Type: Conference Publication
Language: English
Pira Subfiles: Packaging (PK); Printing and Publishing (PP); Printing Abstracts (PT)
Journal Announcement: 0304
Abstract: The fact that **holograms** are open to counterfeiting is

indisputable. Most visual security features are vulnerable to counterfeit and surface relief copying and contact copying are a threat for many applications. One of the new aims in security holography is the move from a single level device to a multilevel security and authentication system. The E-Direct vector-based electron beam origination system is a new proprietary system developed by Optaglio, UK. This flexible topology direct-write system has a resolution of 254,000dpi, continuous forensic nanographics and "fingerprint" structure topology. Future developments in security holography will include restricted proliferation origination technology, high resolution, multilevel authentication, a strong visual feature programme, simple and reliable field verifiers, extensive forensic feature package and an anti-copy programme. This paper was presented in the form of overheads.

Company Names: Pira International; Optaglio

Trade Names: E-Direct

Descriptors: AUTHENTICATION; CONFERENCE; COUNTERFEITING; ELECTRON BEAM HOLOGRAM; INNOVATION; MULTI LAYER TECHNOLOGY; SECURITY PRINTING

Section Headings: Labels (3310); Security Printing (8615)

28/5/30 (Item 3 from file: 248)

DI ALOG(R) File 248: PIRA

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00631672 Pira Acc. Num: 20223874

Title: Simulating the 3D gloss effects of scratchograms

Authors: Granberg H; Coppel L; Sunnegårdh F; Beland M-C

Source: 11th International printing and graphic arts conference, Bordeaux, France, 1-3 Oct. 2002, vol 2, session 8, 8pp [Paris, France: Association Technique de l'Industrie Papetière, 2002, 486pp, 2 vols, Euro180] (G, K, P)

Publication Year: 2002

Document Type: Conference Publication

Language: English

Pira Subfiles: Paperbase (PB); Printing and Publishing (PP); Printing Abstracts (PT)

Journal Announcement: 0303

Abstract: The Monte-Carlo based Grace light scattering programme was evaluated as a method of simulating scratchograms. Scratchograms are series of circular scratches on a surface which generate a three dimensional hologram like figure when illuminated in the correct way. The Grace simulation programme described paper, as a three dimensional structure including rough surfaces, coating, ink and basesheet layers, and treated the incident light as indivisible wave packets. The surface was spatially filtered to separate waviness from micro roughness. The combination of these two effects produced the surface scattering. Simulated scratches on a planar surface were illuminated by a light beam to give an observable cube effect. The directionality of illumination and the influence of degrees of micro roughness and waviness on the scratchogram quality were evaluated. The perspective of the cube generated by reflected light varied in a way similar to the behaviour of real scratchograms. Image to background ratios decreased with increasing micro roughness, indicating the suitability of papers with low micro roughness in providing clear images. The Grace simulator was an effective tool for testing and optimising scratchogram performance. (4 fig, 7 ref)

Company Names: ATIP

Descriptors: EVALUATION; GLOSS; HOLOGRAM; ROUGHNESS; SCRATCH; SIMULATION; TOPOGRAPHY; WAVINESS

Section Headings: Paper, board and nonwovens printing technology (1259); Security Printing (8615)

28/5/31 (Item 3 from file: 248)

DI ALOG(R) File 248: PIRA

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00619693 Pira Acc. Num: 20213967

Title: Semi-transparent optical coating for security holograms

Authors: Casey J

Source: Flexo Gravure Int. vol. 8, no. 2, June 2002, pp 26-30

ISSN: 0949-9709

Publication Year: 2002
Document Type: Journal Article
Language: English
Pira Subfiles: Packaging (PK); Printing and Publishing (PP); Printing Abstracts (PT)
Journal Announcement: 0209

Abstract: A new semi transparent optical coating method has been developed, which is based on the evaporation of zinc sulphide (ZnS). The technique is being used for security applications and offers high reflectance and good uniformity. Document features are protected using an overlay of semi transparent diffractive optically variable image device (DOVID) holograms. Semi transparent DOVID holograms are created by embossing a relief pattern into a base lacquer, which is then applied to a flexible plastic substrate. Vacuum web coating technology is used to evaporate a highly refractive index (HRI) material onto the embossed surface. A clear top lacquer is used for protection. The HRI coating alters the reflectivity of the DOVID, and any attempt to tamper with it leads to loss of reflectivity. Titanium dioxide and zirconium dioxide can also be evaporated in this way, but are more expensive. In contrast, zinc sulphide is cheaper, easier to use and offers good reflectance between 35% 40% at 550nm incident wavelength. Plasma pretreatment improves the adhesion of the ZnS coating. (8 fig, 1 tab)

Descriptors: COATING; DIFFRACTIVE; HOLOGRAM; LACQUER; OPTICALLY VARIABLE DEVICE; PLASMA TREATMENT; REFLECTIVITY; SECURITY PRINTING; TAMPER PREVENTION; ZINC SULPHIDE

Section Headings: Labels (3310); Labelling marking coding and overprinting (3752); Security Printing (8615)

28/5/32 (Item 4 from file: 248)
DIALOG File 248: PIRA
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00593935 Pira Acc. Num: 20191521

Title: Metal security DOVIDs
Authors: Tethal T
Source: Authentication and counterfeiting protection conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 14-16 Mar. 2001, 7pp [Leatherhead, UK: Pira International, 2001, GBP95.00 (621.798.64) (R13735)]
Publication Year: 2001
Document Type: Conference Publication
Language: English
Pira Subfiles: International Packaging Abstracts (PK)
Journal Announcement: 0108
Abstract: The company Metallic Security Ltd is introducing diffractive optically variable image devices (DOVIDs) effectively multiplied into metal surfaces, under the trademark OVMetal. OVMetal is a metal safety component that can have almost any shape within typical parameters from a few millimetres to several centimetres. On the surface of this component is a diffractive relief, which is a direct part of the metal base. Metal with relief protected by a special layer allows applications in environments in which classical foil technologies fail. The mechanical properties of OVMetal are described, together with types of OVMetal, and applications.
Company Names: Pira International; Reconnaissance International; Metallic Security
Trade Names: OVMetal
Descriptors: APPLICATION; HOLOGRAPHY; MECHANICAL PROPERTIES; OPTICALLY VARIABLE DEVICE; SECURITY
Section Headings: Distribution codes and symbols (3810)

28/5/33 (Item 5 from file: 248)
DIALOG File 248: PIRA
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00512486 Pira Acc. Num: 40018974

Title: Security Hologram
Authors: Walters G J
Patent Assignee: Advanced Deposition Technologies Inc
Patent Number: US 5742411 Patent Date: 980421
Application number: US 631112 Application Date: 960423

Publication Year: 1998
Document Type: Patent
Language: English
Pira Subfiles: Imaging Abstracts (IA)
Journal Announcement: 9805
Abstract: A security hologram is described which consists of a substrate bearing the following layers, in order from the substrate upwards: a microprism layer, an opaque patterned metal layer, a surface relief hologram layer, and a semi-transparent metal layer. The arrangement is such that the surface-relief hologram can be observed in normal ambient illumination, but the patterned metal layer becomes visible only when viewed in a focused beam of bright light.
Descriptors: Holography - Applications
Section Headings: HOLOGRAPHY AND INTERFEROMETRY (6055)

28/5/34 (Item 6 from file: 248)
DI ALCG(R) File 248: PIRA
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00305781 Pira Acc. Num: 10180431 Pira Abstract Numbers: 08-92-PT01425
Title: SCROLL WORK DESIGN SYSTEM COMPOSITE HOLOGRAM
Authors: Anon
Source: Jpn Gr. Arts vol. 33, Dec. 1991, p. 104A + 104U
Publication Year: 1992
Document Type: Journal Article
Language: English
Pira Subfiles: Printing and Publishing (PP); Printing Abstracts (PT)
Journal Announcement: 9204
Abstract: Dainippon Printing Co. Ltd, Japan, used computer graphics to develop a scroll work design system to prevent forgeries of stock and bond certificates. Simpler to operate than traditional etching devices, the operator controlled computer creates a design on the monitor, adding gradations to the pattern while outputting. The company investigates use of the system in graphic design. Toppan Printing Co. Ltd, Japan produces a very high security hologram by including a grating image on a three-dimensional hologram image. The grating image surface comprises numerous minute diffraction gratings. Visible light is reflected in many ways, diffracted, and the whole may be seen as a regular pattern. The many-pointed diffraction lattice, difficult to make, defies forgery.
(Short article)
Company Names: DAI NIPPON PRINTING CO. LTD; TOPPAN PRINTING CO. LTD
Geographic Locations: ASIA: JAPAN
Geographic Codes: AS: ASJAP
Descriptors: BOND; CERTIFICATE; COMPANY; COMPOSITE; DESIGN; DIFFRACTION; ETCHING; FORGERY; GRAPHICS; GRATING; HOLOGRAM; IMAGE; MONITOR; OPERATOR; SCROLLING; SECURITY; SHORT; SYSTEM; THREE-DIMENSIONAL
Section Headings: Holography (8518)

28/5/35 (Item 7 from file: 248)
DI ALCG(R) File 248: PIRA
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00217705 Pira Acc. Num: 9681150 Pira Abstract Numbers: 08-91-PT00309
Title: BLOCKFOIL'S BLOCKBUSTERS
Authors: Mitchell P J
Source: Lithweek vol. 12, no. 42, 17 Oct. 1990, p. 25
ISSN: 0264-732X
Publication Year: 1990
Document Type: Journal Article
Language: English
Pira Subfiles: Printing and Publishing (PP); Printing Abstracts (PT)
Journal Announcement: 9101
Abstract: At Interphex in November 1990, UK Blockfoil will launch Securigrafix, a blocking security system as difficult to forge as a hologram, but a tenth the cost, needing neither model nor expensive original. Suitable for ordinary foil, the image may be easily altered, requiring no remake of a model. The secret is in the dye, each dye being handmade and destroyed after use. The lettering overlaps, having a lenticular effect. A two-dimensional moving image is in development. The system is based on the company's Lumigrafix system using light

diffraction to create image depth when foiling. Football tickets, credit cards, and alcohol, drugs and perfume cartons are targetted. (Short article)

Company Names: BLOCKFOIL
Trade Names: INTERPHEX; LUM GRAFIX; SECURI GRAFIX
Geographic Locations: EUROPE; UNITED KINGDOM
Geographic Codes: EU; EZUKM
Descriptors: ALCOHOL; BASED; BLOCKING; CARTON; COST; CREDIT CARD; DEPTH
; DEVELOPMENT; DIFFRACTION; PHARMACEUTICAL; DYE; EFFECT; EXPENSIVE; FOIL;
FOOTBALL; FORGE; HANDMADE; HOLOGRAM; IMAGE; LENTICULAR; LETTERING LIGHT;
MODEL; NEW EQUIPMENT; NEW MATERIAL; PERFUME; SECURITY; SECURITY
PRINTING; SHORT; SUITABLE; SYSTEM; TICKET
Section Headings: Hot Foil Stamping (8514)

29/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
 DI ALCO R) File 347: JAPI O
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03204441 **Image available**
 OPTICAL INFORMATION RECORDING MEDIUM AND ITS PRODUCTION

PUB. NO.: 02-179941 [JP 2179941 A]
 PUBLI SHED: July 12, 1990 (19900712)
 INVENTOR(s): ICHI MURA EIJI RO
 NAKAMU SHI Geki
 APPLI CANT(s): KURAFAY CO LTD [000108] (A Japanese Company or Corporation).
 JP (Japan)
 APPL. NO.: 63-35443 [JP 8835443]
 FILED: December 29, 1988 (19881229)
 INTL CLASS: [5] G1B-007/24; G1B-007/26; G1B-023/40
 JAPI O CLASS: 42.5 (ELECTRONIC CS -- Equipment)
 JAPI O KEYWORD: R002 (LASERS); R009 (HOLOGRAPHY); R044 (CHEM STRY --
 Photosensitive Resins); R102 (APPLIED ELECTRONIC CS -- Video
 Disk Recorders, VDR); R125 (CHEM STRY -- Polycarbonate
 Resins)
 JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1112, Vol. 14, No. 452, Pg. 50,
 September 27, 1990 (19900927)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To enable visual check of a specified pattern on the surface of a recording medium without causing any influence of the formed pattern on recording/reproducing characteristics by making difference in intensity or color of reflected or diffracted light in the area corresponding to the pattern from other area.

CONSTITUTION: If the fine signal patterns 5 in a macroscopic area 7 corresponding to the prescribed pattern 2 are made different in either shape or size from other signal patterns, diffraction effect in the area 7 differs from that in the other area to give different intensity or color of reflected or diffracted light from light in other area. If a photosensitive resin is provided on this substrate and exposed to light, first to form uneven surface state and second to form the specified pattern, the projections or recessions in the pattern area differ from those in other area in shape or size. By this method, the obtained optical information recording medium can have patterns of letters or images which can be visually checked without causing any trouble on recording/reproducing by an optical head.

29/5/K/4 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DI ALCO R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0013824449 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO: 2003-902970/200382
 XRPX Acc No: N2003-721134

Security element with micro and macro structures has part(s) with diffraction structure formed by superimposition of function describing macroscopic structure with microscopically fine relief profile

Patent Assignee: OVD KINEGRAM AG (OVDK-N)
 Inventor: SCHILLING A; STAUB R; TOMPKIN W R
 Patent Family (10 patent(s), 102 country(ies))

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 2003084764	A2	20031016	WO 2003EP3482	A	20030403	200382	B
DE 10216562	C1	20031211	DE 10216562	A	20020405	200401	E
AU 2003219126	A1	20031020	AU 2003219126	A	20030403	200436	E
EP 1492679	A2	20050105	EP 2003714917	A	20030403	200504	E
			WO 2003EP3482	A	20030403		
US 20050082819	A1	20050421	WO 2003EP3482	A	20030403	200531	E
			US 2004510395	A	20041004		
KR 2005020771	A	20050304	KR 2004715640	A	20041001	200548	E
JP 2005528633	W	20050922	JP 2003581986	A	20030403	200563	E
			WO 2003EP3482	A	20030403		
CN 1646331	A	20050727	CN 2003807932	A	20030403	200577	E
AU 2003219126	A8	20051027	AU 2003219126	A	20030403	200624	E
RU 2311304	C2	20071127	WO 2003EP3482	A	20030403	200777	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): DE 10216562 A 20020405

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
WO 2003084764	A2	DE	33	13		
National Designated States, Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY						
BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID						
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MI MN MW MX NZ						
NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US						
UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI						
FR GB GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ						
TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
AU 2003219126	A1	EN				Based on CPI patent WO 2003084764
EP 1492679	A2	DE				PCT Application WO 2003EP3482
Based on CPI patent WO 2003084764						
Regional Designated States, Original: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI						
FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR						
US 20050082819	A1	EN				PCT Application WO 2003EP3482
JP 2005528633	W	JA	26			PCT Application WO 2003EP3482
Based on CPI patent WO 2003084764						
AU 2003219126	A8	EN				Based on CPI patent WO 2003084764
RU 2311304	C2	RU				PCT Application WO 2003EP3482
Based on CPI patent WO 2003084764						

Alerting Abstract WO A2

NOVELTY - The device has a compound layer with microscopically fine optically effective structures of a pattern between two layers formed into sub-areas of a security marker in a plane of the pattern in a reflective boundary surface between the layers. At least one part with dimensions larger than 0.4 mm has a diffraction structure formed by superimposing a function describing a macroscopic structure with a microscopically fine relief profile.

DESCRIPTION - The security element (2) has a compound layer (1) with microscopically fine optically effective structures (9) of a pattern embedded between two layers (5,6) and formed into sub-areas of a security marker in a plane of the pattern in a reflective boundary surface (8) between the layers. At least one part with dimensions larger than 0.4 mm has a diffraction structure formed by superimposition of function describing a macroscopic structure with a microscopically fine relief profile.

USE - For protecting documents against copying.

ADVANTAGE - The inexpensive new type of security element has a high resistance against counterfeiting attempts, e.g. by using a holographic copying technique.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a schematic sectional representation of a security element

- 1 security element
- 1 compound layer
- 9 microscopically fine optically effective structures
- 5,6 layers
- 8 reflective boundary surface
- 10 transparent point

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: SECURE; ELEMENT; MICRO; MACRO; STRUCTURE; PART; DIFFRACTED; FORMING; SUPERIMPOSED; FUNCTION; DESCRIPTION; MACROSCOPIC; MICROSCOPIC; FINE; RELIEF; PROFILE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): B42D-015/10, G02B-005/18
(Additional/Secondary): B44F-001/12, G06K-019/16, G09F-003/03

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|----------|
| B42D-0015/10 | A | I | F | B | 20060101 |
| B42D-0015/10 | A | I | L | R | 20060101 |
| G02B-0005/18 | A | I | L | R | 20060101 |
| B42D-0015/10 | C | I | F | B | 20060101 |
| B42D-0015/10 | C | I | L | R | 20060101 |
| G02B-0005/18 | C | I | L | R | 20060101 |

ECLA: B42D-015/10D

IOQ: L42D-035:22
 US Classification, Current Main: 283-072000
 US Classification, Issued: 28372

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
 DWPI Class: T04; P76; P78; P81; P85
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-C02; T04-D07B1

29/5, K/5 (Item 2 from file: 350)
 DIALCQ R File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0013505622 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO: 2003-598252/200356
 XPRAM Acc. No: C2003-162328
 XRPX Acc. No: N2003-476681
 Diffraction security unit, to test the validity of e.g. banknotes, is a
 plastics laminate in a mosaic pattern with a reflective threshold layer
 in the mosaic components forming structures
 Patent Assignee: OVD KI NEGRAM AG (OVDK-N); SCHILLING A (SCH-I); STAUB R
 (STAU-I); TCMPIK N WR (TCMP-I)
 Inventor: SCHILLING A; STAUB R; TCMPIK N WR
 Patent Family (11 patents, 101 countries)
 Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 2003055691	A1	20030710	WO 2002EP12245	A	20021102	200356	B
AU 2002367089	A1	20030715	AU 2002367089	A	20021102	200421	E
EP 1458578	A1	20040922	EP 2002805743	A	20021102	200462	E
			WO 2002EP12245	A	20021102		
KR 2004090971	A	20041027	KR 2004710802	A	20040622	200516	E
US 20050068625	A1	20050331	WO 2002EP12245	A	20021102	200524	E
			US 2004499722	A	20040809		
JP 2005513568	W	20050512	WO 2002EP12245	A	20021102	200532	E
			JP 2003556246	A	20021102		
US 6924934	B2	20050802	WO 2002EP12245	A	20021102	200551	E
			US 2004499722	A	20040809		
TW 200301851	A	20030716	TW 2002132969	A	20021108	200556	E
CN 1615226	A	20050511	CN 2002827321	A	20021102	200558	E
TW 245978	B1	20051221	TW 2002132969	A	20021108	200707	E
RU 2291061	C2	20070110	WO 2002EP12245	A	20021102	200724	E
			RU 2004122474	A	20021102		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 20012364 A 20011222

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2003055691	A1	DE	27	16	
National Designated States, Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY					
BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID					
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ					
NC NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ					
VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI					
FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NZ NL CA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG					
ZM ZW					
AU 2002367089	A1	EN			Based on CPI patent WO 2003055691
EP 1458578	A1	DE			PCT Application WO 2002EP12245
Based on CPI patent WO 2003055691					
Regional Designated States, Original: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI					
FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
US 20050068625	A1	EN			PCT Application WO 2002EP12245
JP 2005513568	W	JA	18		PCT Application WO 2002EP12245
Based on CPI patent WO 2003055691					
US 6924934	B2	EN			PCT Application WO 2002EP12245
Based on CPI patent WO 2003055691					
TW 200301851	A	ZH			
TW 245978	B1	ZH			
RU 2291061	C2	RU			
PCT Application WO 2002EP12245					
Based on CPI patent WO 2003055691					

Alerting Abstract WO A1
NOVELTY - The diffractive **security** unit (2), to check the validity of banknotes etc., is a plastics **laminate** (1) in a mosaic with **surface** components arranged into a pattern.
DESCRIPTION - The **surface** components have a reflective threshold **layer** (8) which gives structures (9) between a modeling **layer** (5) and a protective **layer** (6), to deflect light (11) passing through the upper **layer** (4) of the **laminate**. At least one **surface** component is overlaid with a diffraction **layer** (24) with linear asymmetry, shaped with a diffraction structure into a **mat** format. The diffraction grid has a spatial frequency of 50-2000 lines/mm and the **mat** structure has a roughness of 20-2000 nm and a correlation length in at least one direction of 200-50000 nm.
USE - The diffractive **security** unit is for testing the validity of banknotes and the like.
ADVANTAGE - The **security** unit is inexpensive which, in diffracted light, shows a static **surface** pattern which is clearly visible in a wide angle range.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a schematic section through the **laminate** structure.
1 plastics **laminate**
2 diffractive **security** unit
4 covering **layer**
5 modeling **layer**
6 protective **layer**
8 reflective threshold **layer**
9 structures
11 light
24 diffraction **layer**

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: DIFFRACTED; **SECURE**; UNIT; TEST; VALID; BANKNOTE; PLASTICS; **LAMINATE**; MOSAIC; PATTERN; REFLECT; THRESHOLD; **LAYER**; COMPONENT; FORMING; STRUCTURE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): B42D-015/10, G03H-001/02, G03H-001/18
(Additional/Secondary): B42D-015/00, G02B-005/18
International Classification (+ Attributes)
IPC + Level Value Position Status Version
B42D-0015/00 A I R 20060101
B42D-0015/00 A I F B 20060101
B42D-0015/10 A I F R 20060101
G03H-0001/18 A I L R 20060101
B42D-0015/00 C I R 20060101
B42D-0015/10 C I F R 20060101
G03H-0001/18 C I L R 20060101

ECLA: B42D-015/00C

LOC: L42D-035:22

US Classification, Current Main: 359-566000, 359-576000; Secondary:
283-086000, 283-094000, 359-566000, 359-569000, 359-571000, 359-572000
US Classification, Issued: 359566, 359569, 359571, 359572, 359566, 28386,
28394, 359576

File Segment: CPI; EngPI
DWPI Class: A89; P76; P81; P84
Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): A12-D; A12-L03; A12-L04

29/5/K/6 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0013424208 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 2003-514895/200349
XRPX Acc No: N2003-408525

Security element with diffractive structure has surface pattern with pair(s) of surfaces with first and second elements with diffraction structure formed by superimposing grid, relief structures
Patent Assignee: OVD KINEGRAM AG (OVDK-N); TOMPKI N WR (TOMP-I);
WEI TENEDER C (WEI T-I)
Inventor: SCHILLING A; TOMPKI N W; TOMPKI N WR; WEI TENEDER C; ANDREAS S;

CHRI STOPH W ROBERT T W
 Patent Family (13 patents, 100 countries)
 Patent Application
 Number Kind Date Number Kind Date Update

DE 10157534	C1	20030515	DE 10157534	A	20011123	200349 B
WO 2003043832	A1	20030530	WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	200353 E
AU 2002351767	A1	20030610	AU 2002351767	A	20021015	200419 E
EP 1446294	A1	20040818	EP 2002787486	A	20021015	200454 E
			WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	
US 20050030626	A1	20050210	WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	200512 E
			US 2004496321	A	20040513	
KR 2004088468	A	20041016	KR 2004707717	A	20040520	200514 E
CN 1589206	A	20050302	CN 2002823027	A	20021015	200537 E
US 6909547	B2	20050621	WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	200543 E
			US 2004496321	A	20040513	
JP 2005524858	W	20050818	WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	200555 E
			JP 2003545486	A	20021015	
RU 2271936	C2	20060320	WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	200620 E
			RU 2004118842	A	20021015	
EP 1446294	B1	20071226	EP 2002787486	A	20021015	200803 E
			WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	
DE 50211430	G	20080207	DE 50211430	A	20021015	200812 E
			EP 2002787486	A	20021015	
CN 100352669	C	20071205	WO 2002EP11486	A	20021015	200831 E
			CN 2002823027	A	20021015	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): DE 10157534 A 20011123

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lang	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
			9	10		
DE 10157534	C1	DE				
WO 2003043832	A1	DE				
National Designated States, Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL CA PT SD SE SK SL ST SR TZ UG ZM ZW						
AU 2002351767	A1	EN				Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832
EP 1446294	A1	DE				PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
						Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832
Regional Designated States, Original: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR						
US 20050030626	A1	EN				PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
US 6909547	B2	EN				PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
						Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832
JP 2005524858	W	JA	16			PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
						Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832
RU 2271936	C2	RU				PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
						Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832
EP 1446294	B1	DE				PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
						Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR						
DE 50211430	G	DE				Application EP 2002787486
						PCT Application WO 2002EP11486
						Based on CPI patent EP 1446294
						Based on CPI patent WO 2003043832

Alerting Abstract DE C1

NOVELTY - The device is a plastic laminate with a mosaic surface pattern of surface elements with a light reflective boundary between a molded layer and a covering layer. The molded layer has optically active structures at the boundary. The surface pattern (12) has at least one pair of surfaces with first and second elements (14, 15) with a diffraction structure formed by superimposing a grid structure and a relief structure.

USE - For security applications.

ADVANTAGE - Difficult to copy and can be checked for validity with a simple arrangement.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a schematic representation of an inventive device
 12 surface pattern
 14, 15 first and second surface elements

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: SECURE; ELEMENT; DIFFRACTED; STRUCTURE; SURFACE; PATTERN; PAIR; FIRST; SECOND; FORMING; SUPERIMPOSED; GRID; RELIEF

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): B42D-015/10, G02B-005/18
 International Classification (+ Attributes)
 IPC + Level Value Position Status Version
 US Classification, Current Main: 359-569000; Secondary: 359-573000
 US Classification, Issued: 359569, 359573, 359569, 359573, 359567, 359566, 28386

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
 DWPI Class: V07; P73; P76; P78; P81; P84
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): V07-F02C

29/5, K/7 (Item 4 from file: 350)
 DIALOG File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0013257235 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO. 2003-342770/200332
 XRPX Acc No: N2003-274161

Label incorporating machine-readable diffractive bar code has rectangular fields of bar code provided with diffractive relief structure

Patent Assignee: GEHR P. (GEHR-1); OVD KINEGRAM AG. (OVD-KN); SCHILLING A. (SCH-1); STAUB R. (STAU-1); TOMPKIN W.R. (TOMP-1)

Inventor: GEHR P.; SCHILLING A.; STAUB R.; TOMPKIN W.R.; ANDREAS S.; PETER G.
 REINE S.; ROBERT T.W.

Patent Family (17 patents, 100 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 2003027952	A1	20030403	WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906	200332	B
DE 10146508	A1	20030417	DE 10146508	A	20010921	200333	
DE 10146508	C2	20030724	DE 10146508	A	20010921	200351	
EP 1428175	A1	20040616	EP 2002777015	A	20020906	200439	E
			WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906		
BR 200212666	A	20040824	BR 200212666	A	20020906	200458	E
			WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906		
AU 2002339521	A1	20030407	AU 2002339521	A	20020906	200461	E
KR 2004044971	A	20040531	KR 2004704135	A	20040320	200463	
US 20040240006	A1	20041202	WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906	200481	E
			US 2004489383	A	20040311		
CN 1589455	A	20050302	CN 2002822794	A	20020906	200537	E
MK 2004002503	A1	20040701	WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906	200545	E
			MK 20042503	A	20040317		
US 6927885	B2	20050809	WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906	200552	E
			US 2004489383	A	20040311		
EP 1428175	B1	20050810	EP 2002777015	A	20020906	200554	E
			WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906		
DE 50203908	G	20050915	DE 50203908	A	20020906	200561	E
			EP 2002777015	A	20020906		
			WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906		
ES 2244812	T3	20051216	EP 2002777015	A	20020906	200604	E
TW 231456	B1	20050421	TW 2002119645	A	20020829	200635	E
RJ 2291485	C2	20070110	WO 2002EP9985	A	20020906	200724	E
			RJ 2004111980	A	20020906		
CN 1332352	C	20070815	CN 2002822794	A	20020906	200810	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): DE 10146508 A 20010921

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - The label (1) has a composite layer structure incorporating at least one machine-readable diffractive bar code (3) with narrow rectangular fields (4) having a diffractive relief structure for bending and polarizing incident light and intermediate areas (5). A second

diffractive relief structure with differing polarization characteristics is used for the intermediate surfaces or for a second bar code.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM for an optical bar code reader is also included.

USE - The diffractive bar code label is used for goods identification or document authentication.

ADVANTAGE - Cost-effective label which can be read by hand-held bar code reader.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a schematic representation of a label with a diffractive bar code.

- 1 Label
- 3 Diffractive bar code
- 4 Narrow rectangular fields
- 5 Intermediate areas

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: LABEL; INCORPORATE; MACHINE; READ; ; DIFFRACTED; BAR; CODE; RECTANGLE; FIELD; RELIEF; STRUCTURE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G03H-001/00, G06K-019/16, G06K-009/76

(Additional/Secondary): G02B-005/18

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

ECLA: G06K-019/06C5, G06K-019/16

US Classification, Current Main: 359-002000; Secondary: 283-086000,

359-567000, 359-569000, 430-010000

US Classification, Issued: 3592, 359569, 3592, 359567, 28386, 43010

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;

DWPI Class: T04; P81; P84; P85

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-C02

...incorporating machine-readable diffractive bar code has rectangular fields of bar code provided with diffractive relief structure

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The label (1) has a composite layer structure incorporating at least one machine-readable diffractive bar code (3) with narrow rectangular fields (4) having a diffractive relief structure for bending and polarizing incident light and intermediate areas (5). A second diffractive relief structure with differing polarization characteristics is used for the intermediate surfaces or for a second bar code.

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: RELIEF;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...A label (1) made from a layer composite (15), comprises at least one machine-readable diffractive barcode (3) of narrow, rectangular fields...

...optically active structure and intermediate areas (5). The optically-active structures, covered with a reflection layer, are embedded between layers in the layer composite (15). The diffractive relief structure used for the fields (4) in the diffractive barcode (3), bend and polarise incident light and diffract the light into a half-space above the diffractive relief structure. A second diffractive relief structure is different at least with regard to the polarisation of the polarised back-scattered light, when compared with the first diffractive relief structure. The second diffractive relief structure may be used, for example, for field surfaces of a second bar code in the bar code field (9) on the label (1), or for the intermediate surfaces (5). The polarised back-scattered light from the diffractive bar code (3) may be detected by means of a conventional commercial reading device for...

DI ALOC R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0012479852 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 2002-426742/ 200245
XRPX Acc No: N2002-335544

Light - diffracting binary grating structure, has microscopic mesa structure with additive superimposition of phase-displaced rectangular structures

Patent Assignee: OVD KINEGRAM AG (OVDK-N); SCHILLING A (SCH-I); STAUB R (STA-U); TOMPKIN W R (TOMP-I)

Inventor: SCHILLING A; STAUB R; TOMPKIN W R; STAUB W R T R

Patent Family (13 patents, 97 countries)

Number	Kind	Date	Application	Kind	Date	Update	
WD 2002037145	A2	20020510	WD 2001EP12679	A	20011102	200245	B
DE 10054503	A1	20020606	DE 10054503	A	20001103	200245	
AU 200221802	A	20020515	AU 200221802	A	20011102	200258	
EP 1356319	A2	20031029	EP 2001992904	A	20011102	200379	E
			WD 2001EP12679	A	20011102		
US 20040021945	A1	20040205	WD 2001EP12679	A	20011102	200411	E
			US 2003415640	A	20030825		
CN 1478205	A	20040225	CN 2001819949	A	20011102	200436	
DE 10054503	B4	20050203	DE 10054503	A	20001103	200510	
EP 1356319	B1	20050209	EP 2001992904	A	20011102	200512	E
			WD 2001EP12679	A	20011102		
DE 50105339	G	20050317	DE 50105339	A	20011102	200522	E
			EP 2001992904	A	20011102		
			WD 2001EP12679	A	20011102		
US 6906861	B2	20050614	WD 2001EP12679	A	20011102	200540	E
			US 2003415640	A	20030825		
ES 2236350	T3	20050716	EP 2001992904	A	20011102	200549	E
AU 2002221802	A8	20051013	AU 2002221802	A	20011102	200611	
CN 1200289	C	20050504	CN 2001819949	A	20011102	200641	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): DE 10054503 A 20001103

Alerting Abstract WD A2

NOVELTY - The binary grating structure has a microscopic mesa structure (2) with plateaux areas (5) separated by rectangular troughs (4), with periodic repetition of the trough configuration containing a defined number of troughs. The mesa structure period (T) contains an additive superimposition of a number of phase-displaced rectangular structures with the same period.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM for a security element with a binary grating structure is also included.

USE - The light - diffracting binary grating structure is used for an optically diffractive security element.

ADVANTAGE - The binary grating structure cannot be copied holographically.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a perspective view of a light - diffracting binary grating structure.

2 Microscopic mesa structure

4 Rectangular troughs

5 Plateaux areas

T Mesa structure period

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: LIGHT; DIFFRACTED; BINARY; GRATING; STRUCTURE; MICROSCOPI; MESA; ADDITIVE; SUPERIMPOSED; PHASE; DISPLACE; RECTANGLE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G02B-005/18

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G02B-0005/18 A I R 20060101

G02B-0005/18 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G02B-005/18

US Classification, Current Main: 359-566000, 359-567000; Secondary: 359-572000, 359-575000, 428-916000

US Classification, Issued: 359566, 359572, 359575, 428916, 359567

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
DWPI Class: V07; P78; P81
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): V07-F02B

29/5, K/15 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DI ALCG(R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0009709664 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1999-539883/ 199945
XRPX Acc No: N1999-400064

Surface pattern comprising mosaic-type components
Patent Assignment: ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (ELEC-N); OVD
KI NEGRAM AG (OVDK-N); OVD KI NEGRAM AG (OVDK-N)

Inventor: STAUB R; TOMPKIN WR

Patent Family (8 patents, 20 countries)

Patent		Application		Update	
Number	Kind Date	Number	Kind Date		
WO 1999038039	A1 19990729	WO 1999EP388	A 19990121	199945	B
EP 1051648	A1 20001115	EP 199903666	A 19990121	200059	E
		WO 1999EP388	A 19990121		
US 6324004	B1 20011127	WO 1999EP388	A 19990121	200175	E
		US 2000601064	A 20000727		
EP 1051648	B1 20030409	EP 199903666	A 19990121	200325	E
		WO 1999EP388	A 19990121		
DE 59904949	G 20030515	DE 59904949	A 19990121	200340	E
		EP 199903666	A 19990121		
		WO 1999EP388	A 19990121		
CH 693316	A5 20030530	CH 1998191	A 19980127	200346	E
CA 2319137	C 20030923	CA 2319137	A 19990121	200369	E
		WO 1999EP388	A 19990121		
ES 2197612	T3 20040101	EP 199903666	A 19990121	200412	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 1998191 A 19980127

Alerting Abstract WO A1
NOVELTY - The surface components (3) and the part components (5) contain relief structures diffracting the microscopically fine, visible light or mirroring or diffusing surfaces. A first diffracting grid is arranged in the picture component (2) and a second such grid in the background component (4). The two diffracting grids are a superimposition of at least two different relief structures diffracting microscopically fine, visible light.

USE - For diffraction of microscopically fine, visible light.
ADVANTAGE - The pattern is economical and is difficult to counterfeit even with holographic copying methods. Even in diffuse light well visible new authenticity features for diffraction-optical components are created.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - 2 picture component
3 surface component
4 background component
5 part component

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: SURFACE; PATTERN; COMPOSITE; MCSAIC; TYPE; COMPONENT

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

B42D-0015/00	A	I	R	20060101
G02B-0005/18	A	I	R	20060101
G06K-0019/06	A	I	R	20060101
G06K-0019/16	A	I	R	20060101
B42D-0015/00	C	I	R	20060101
G02B-0005/18	C	I	R	20060101
G06K-0019/06	C	I	R	20060101
G06K-0019/14	C	I	R	20060101

ECLA: B42D-015/00C, G02B-005/18L, G06K-019/06C5, G06K-019/16

LOC: L42D-035:22

US Classification, Current Main: 359-567000; Secondary: 283-086000,
283-090000, 283-091000, 283-093000, 359-566000, 359-575000, 428-916000

US Classification, Issued: 359567, 359566, 359575, 428916, 28390, 28391, 28393, 28386

29/5/K/16 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0009354600 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1999-287698/ 199927
XRPX Acc No: N1999-214878

Micro-graphic device for anti-forgery protection of e.g. bank notes and credit cards

Patent Assignee: COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG (CSI R); KIMM M C (KIMM-I)
; LEE R A (LEER-I); QUIN T G L (QUIN-I)

Inventor: LEE R; LEE R A; QUIN T G L; KIMM M C

Patent Family (8 patents, 81 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 1999017941	A1	19990415	WO 1998AL821	A	19980930	199927	B
AU 199893315	A	19990427	AU 199893315	A	19980930	199936	E
EP 1023187	A1	20000802	EP 1998946157	A	19980930	200038	E
			WO 1998AL821	A	19980930		
AU 732931	B	20010503	AU 199893315	A	19980930	200129	E
EP 1023187	B1	20070307	EP 1998946157	A	19980930	200720	E
			WO 1998AL821	A	19980930		
DE 69837275	E	20070419	DE 69837275	A	19980930	200729	E
			EP 1998946157	A	19980930		
			WO 1998AL821	A	19980930		
DE 69837275	T2	20071115	DE 69837275	A	19980930	200777	E
			EP 1998946157	A	19980930		
			WO 1998AL821	A	19980930		
US 20080088124	A1	20080417	WO 1998AL821	A	19980930	200829	E
			US 2000509649	A	20000330		
			US 2007691761	A	20070327		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): AU 19979572 A 19971002

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - A micro-graphic device (1) has a surface relief structure (2) with regions (3) which include grey scale regions (4) too small to be separately resolved by the human eye. Each region is one of a limited number of different grey scale region structure types appearing to have different intensities when illuminated by a light source (5) and viewed by an observer (6) because of their different scattering characteristics.

DESCRIPTION - An independent claim is included for a valuable document incorporating micro-graphic device.

USE - Anti-forgery protection of bank-notes, credit cards, cheques, share certificates etc.

ADVANTAGE - Improves security of items.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing is a schematic diagram illustrating operation of the invention

- 1 Micro-graphic device
- 2 Surface relief structure
- 3 Regions
- 4 Grey scale regions
- 5 Light source
- 6 Observer

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: MICROGRAPHIC; DEVICE; ANTI-FORGE; PROTECT; BANK; NOTE; CREDIT; CARD

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)
IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

ECLA: B41M 003/14, B42D 015/10
ICO: L41M 003/14T, L42D 035/22
US Classification, Current Main: 283-072000
US Classification, Issued: 28372

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
DWPI Class: T04; V07; P76; P78
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-C02; T04-D07B1; V07-F02C

Micro-graphic device for anti-forgery protection of e.g. bank notes and credit cards

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - A micro-graphic device (1) has a **surface relief** structure (2) with regions (3) which include grey scale regions (4) too small to be...
...USE - Anti-forgery protection of bank-notes, credit **cards**, cheques, share certificates etc...

...ADVANTAGE - Improves **security** of items...

...2 **Surface relief** structure...

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **CARD**

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A device (1) has a **surface relief** structure (2) which has a plurality of regions (3). The regions (3) include grey scale...

...The device is useful in authentication applications and has particular applicability as an anti-forgery **security** device on bank notes, credits **cards**, cheques, share certificates and other similar documents...

...A **security** device including a **surface relief** structure having a plurality of regions. The plurality of regions includes gray scale regions which together form a **macroscopic** gray scale image when illuminated by incident light and viewed by an observer. Each gray...

...that 0.25 mm Each gray scale region includes a plurality of scattering centres for **scattering** incident **light**, each **scattering** centre including one or more **surface relief** structure elements. Each gray scale region has a gray scale value determined by the degree of scattering caused by the scattering centres and **surface relief** structure elements
...

...A device (1) has a **surface relief** structure (2) which has a plurality of regions (3). The regions (3) include grey scale...

...The device is useful in authentication applications and has particular applicability as an anti-forgery **security** device on bank notes, credits **cards**, cheques, share certificates and other similar documents...

...L'invention concerne un dispositif (1) presentant une structure superficielle en **relief** (2) comportant une pluralite de regions (3). Ces regions (3) comportent des regions en dem...

...des fins d'authentification et peut trouver des applications particulieres en tant que dispositif de **securite** anti-contrefacon sur des billets de banque, des cartes de credit, des cheques, des certificats...

Claims:

...A micrographic device having a **surface relief** structure which has a plurality of regions, wherein the regions include grey scale regions which
...

...too small to be separately resolvable to the human eye, but which together generate a **macroscopic** graphic, line art or text image which can be observed by the human eye, each...

...each structure type having diffuse scattering physical characteristics which provide a particular level of diffuse **scattering** of incident **light**, the different grey scale region structure types having, by reason of their differing diffuse scattering...

...and viewed by an observer from any direction whereby the grey scale regions generate the macroscopic graphic, line art or text image composed of different grey scales...

...Dispositif micrographique ayant une structure de relief en surface comprenant une pluralite de regions, dans lequel les regions comprennent des regions d'echelle de...

...1. A security device including a surface relief structure having a plurality of regions, the plurality of regions including gray scale regions which together form a macroscopic gray scale image when illuminated by incident light and viewed by an observer, each gray...

...0.25 mm wherein each gray scale region includes a plurality of scattering centres for scattering incident light, each scattering centre including one or more surface relief structure elements, and wherein each gray scale region has a gray scale value determined by the degree of scattering caused by the scattering centres and surface relief structure elements. Basic Derwent Week: 199827

29/5, K/17 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DI ALCG(R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0008457112 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1997-310446/ 199728
XRPX Acc No: N1997-257198

Optical information carrier made of composite laminate with carrier foil - being light transparent in preselected range has microscopically fine relief structures formed on underside of foil coated with base layer having refractive index differing from foil index in part of electromagnetic spectrum

Patent Assignee: ELECTROWATT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (ELEC-N); LANDIS & GYR TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (LANI); OVD KI NEGRAM AG (OVDK-N)

Inventor: STAUB R; TOMPKIN W R; TOMPKINS W R

Patent Family (15 patents, 69 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 1997019820	A1	19970605	WO 1996EP4987	A	19961114	199728	B
AU 199676244	A	19970619	AU 199676244	A	19961114	199741	E
EP 871574	A1	19981021	EP 1996939036	A	19961114	199846	E
			WO 1996EP4987	A	19961114		
US 6060143	A	20000509	US 199877046	A	19980518	200030	E
CH 690529	A5	20000929	CH 19953567	A	19951218	200050	E
CH 691750	A5	20010928	CH 19953369	A	19951228	200159	E
EP 1182054	A2	20020227	EP 1996939036	A	19961114	200222	E
			EP 2001121968	A	19961114		
EP 1182055	A2	20020227	EP 1996939036	A	19961114	200222	E
			EP 2001122061	A	19961114		
EP 871574	B1	20020410	EP 1996939036	A	19961114	200227	E
			WO 1996EP4987	A	19961114		
			EP 2001121968	A	19961114		
			EP 2001122061	A	19961114		
DE 69620636	E	20020516	DE 69620636	A	19961114	200240	E
			EP 1996939036	A	19961114		
			WO 1996EP4987	A	19961114		
ES 2171747	T3	20020916	EP 1996939036	A	19961114	200270	E
CA 2238384	C	20070116	CA 2238384	A	19961114	200707	E
			WO 1996EP4987	A	19961114		
EP 1182055	B1	20070321	EP 1996939036	A	19970605	200723	E
			EP 2001122061	A	19961114		
DE 69636991	E	20070503	DE 69636991	A	19961114	200731	E
			EP 2001122061	A	19961114		
DE 69636991	T2	20071206	DE 69636991	A	19961114	200782	E
			EP 2001122061	A	19961114		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 19953369 A 19951128; CH 19953567 A 19951218

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lang	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 1997019820	A1	EN	37	16	

National Designated States, Original: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE
IT KE LS LU MD MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
AU 199676244 A EN Based on CPI patent WO 1997019820
EP 871574 A1 EN PCT Application WO 1996EP4987
Based on CPI patent WO 1997019820
Regional Designated States, Original: AT CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LT LV NL PT SE
US 6060143 A EN PCT Application WO 1996EP4987
Based on CPI patent WO 1997019820
CH 690529 A5 DE
CH 691750 A5 DE
EP 1182054 A2 EN Division of application EP 1996939036
Division of patent EP 871574
Regional Designated States, Original: AT CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LT LV NL PT SE
EP 1182055 A2 EN Division of application EP 1996939036
Division of patent EP 871574
Regional Designated States, Original: AT CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
NL PT SE
EP 871574 B1 EN PCT Application WO 1996EP4987
Related to application EP 2001121968
Related to application EP 2001122061
Related to patent EP 1182054
Related to patent EP 1182055
Based on CPI patent WO 1997019820
Regional Designated States, Original: AT CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LT LV NL PT SE
DE 69620636 E DE Application EP 1996939036
PCT Application WO 1996EP4987
Based on CPI patent EP 871574
Based on CPI patent WO 1997019820
ES 2171747 T3 ES Application EP 1996939036
Based on CPI patent EP 871574
PCT Application WO 1996EP4987
CA 2238384 C EN Based on CPI patent WO 1997019820
EP 1182055 B1 EN Division of application EP 1996939036
Division of patent EP 871574
Regional Designated States, Original: AT CH DE ES FI FR GB IT LI NL SE
DE 69636991 E DE Application EP 2001122061
Based on CPI patent EP 1182055
DE 69636991 T2 DE Application EP 2001122061
Based on CPI patent EP 1182055

Alerting Abstract WO A1

The carrier is in the form of a composite laminate (2) with a carrier foil (3) with microscopically fine relief structures. The foil is light transparent in predetermined spectral range. Microscopically fine relief structures (10) are formed on underside of foil, which is coated with a base layer (8).

The base layer has a refractive index differing from the index of the foil in a part of the electromagnetic spectrum so that the relief structures on the underside partially reflect and diffract the light (11) which has penetrated into the laminate. The top side of the foil has optically effective structures (7) allowing light impinging on the top side to penetrate into the laminate. The thickness of the foil is 20 micrometres.

ADVANTAGE - Has optical security features that cannot be copied using holographic methods, and can be produced in large numbers.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: OPTICAL; INFORMATION; CARRY; MADE; COMPOSITE; LAMINATE; FOIL; LIGHT; TRANSPARENT; PRESET; SPECTRAL; RANGE; MICROSCOPI; FINE; RELIEF; FORMING; UNDERSIDE; COATING; BASE; LAYER; REFRACT; INDEX; DIFFER; PART; ELECTROMAGNET; SPECTRUM

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)
IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

ECLA: B42D-015/10, B42D-015/10D, G02B-005/12, G02B-005/18L, G02B-005/18R,
G03H-001/02, G06K-019/06C5, G06K-019/16
ICQ: L42D-035:22
US Classification, Issued: 42864.4, 428195, 428201, 428209, 428457, 428913,
428916, 369275.1, 42864.1

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
DWPI Class: T04; V07; P73; P76; P81; P84; P75
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-C02; V07-F02C

29/5/K/18 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DI ALQ/RJ File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0008284448 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1997-393846/ 199736
XRPX Acc No: N1997-327722

Surface pattern for value bearing papers, bonds and packaging foils - has
at least two surface portions with relief structures formed by
superimposition of four gratings respectively
Patent Assignee: ELECTROWATT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (ELEC-N); LANDI S &
GYR TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AG (LANI); OVD KI NEGRAM AG (OVDK-N)

Inventor: STAUB R, TOMPKIN W R

Patent Family (7 patents, 67 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
VO 1997027504	A1	19970731	VO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	199736	B
AU 199663559	A	19970820	AU 199663559	A	19960617	199749	E
EP 876629	A1	19981111	EP 1996922815	A	19960617	199849	E
			VO 1996EP2599	A	19960617		
US 5969863	A	19991019	VO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	199950	E
			US 1998117305	A	19980903		
EP 876629	B1	20020814	EP 1996922815	A	19960617	200255	E
			VO 1996EP2599	A	19960617		
DE 69623044	E	20020919	DE 69623044	A	19960617	200269	E
			EP 1996922815	A	19960617		
CA 2241285	C	20040817	VO 1996EP2599	A	19960617	200455	E
			CA 2241285	A	19960617		
			VO 1996EP2599	A	19960617		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 1996210 A 19960126

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
VO 1997027504	A1	EN	31	13	
National Designated States, Original:					AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CZ DE DK EE ES FI					GE HU IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ					LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MY MN MW MX NO NZ					PL PT RO RU SD
Regional Designated States, Original:					SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN
IT LU MC NL PT SE					AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE
AU 199663559	A	EN			Based on CPI patent VO 1997027504
EP 876629	A1	EN			PCT Application VO 1996EP2599
					Based on CPI patent VO 1997027504
Regional Designated States, Original:					CH DE FR GB LI NL
US 5969863	A	EN			PCT Application VO 1996EP2599
					Based on CPI patent VO 1997027504
EP 876629	B1	EN			PCT Application VO 1996EP2599
					Based on CPI patent VO 1997027504
Regional Designated States, Original:					CH DE FR GB LI NL
DE 69623044	E	DE			Application EP 1996922815
					PCT Application VO 1996EP2599
					Based on CPI patent EP 876629
					Based on CPI patent VO 1997027504
CA 2241285	C	EN			PCT Application VO 1996EP2599
					Based on CPI patent VO 1997027504

Alerting Abstract WO A1

The pattern (10) has at least two surface portions (11,12) which
contain microscopically fine, light diffracting relief structures.
The surface portions light up upon rotary and or tilting movement. The

relief structure of the first surface portion is a grating structure which is formed by the superimposition of first and second gratings G1 and G2 respectively and that the relief structures of the second surface portion is a grating G or a further grating structure which is formed by the superimposition of a third grating G3 and a fourth grating G4.

The furrows of the grating G1 and the furrows of the grating G2 include an azimuth angle, that the grating G3 is identical to the grating G1 and the grating G4 is identical to the grating G2. The furrows of the grating G3 and the furrows of the grating G4 include another azimuth angle.

ADVANTAGE - Has conspicuous patterns of optical grating structures, which is difficult to forge.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: SURFACE ; PATTERN; VALUE; BEARING; PAPER; BOND; PACKAGE; FOIL; TWO; PORTION; RELIEF ; STRUCTURE; FORMING; SUPERIMPOSED; FOUR; GRATING; RESPECTIVE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G02B-005/18

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G02B-0005/18 A I R 20060101

G02B-0005/18 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G02B-005/18E

US Classification, Issued: 359567, 359572, 359576, 3592, 283902

File Segment: EngPI ;

DWPI Class: P76; P78; P81

Surface pattern for value bearing papers, bonds and packaging foils...
...has at least two surface portions with relief structures formed by superimposition of four gratings respectively

Original Titles:

... SURFACE PATTERN...

... DIAGRAMME DE SURFACE

...

... SURFACE PATTERN...

... DIAGRAMME DE SURFACE

...

... Surface pattern including light - diffracting relief structuresint of...

... SURFACE PATTERN

Alerting Abstract ...The pattern (10) has at least two surface portions (11,12) which contain microscopically fine, light diffracting relief structures. The surface portions light up upon rotary and or tilting movement. The relief structure of the first surface portion is a grating structure which is formed by the superimposition of first and second gratings G1 and G2 respectively and that the relief structures of the second surface portion is a grating G or a further grating structure which is formed by the superimposition of a third grating G3 and a fourth grating G4...

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: SURFACE ; ...

... RELIEF ;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A surface pattern (10) has two surface portions (11; 12) with microscopically fine, light - diffracting relief structures. The relief structures are in the form of grating structures G1 or G2,

respectively, which are composed of at least two superimposed gratings G1 and G2, G3 and G4, respectively. The light - diffracting properties of the gratings G1 to G4 are so selected in accordance with various criteria that novel optical effects which cannot be holographically copied can be achieved with the grating structures G1 and G2. Such surface patterns are suitable as optical security elements for documents or articles of all kinds as well as packaging foils...

...A surface pattern has two surface portions with microscopically fine, light - diffracting relief structures. The relief structures are in the form of grating structures G1 and G2, respectively, which are composed of at least two superimposed gratings G1 and G2, G3 and G4, respectively. The light - diffracting properties of the gratings G1 to G4 are so selected in accordance with various criteria that novel optical effects which cannot be holographically copied can be achieved with the grating structures G1 and G2. Such surface patterns are suitable as optical security elements for documents or articles of all kinds as well as packing foils...

...A surface pattern (10) has two surface portions (11; 12) with microscopically fine, light - diffracting relief structures. The relief structures are in the form of grating structures G1 or G2, respectively, which are composed of at least two superimposed gratings G1 and G2, G3 and G4, respectively. The light - diffracting properties of the gratings G1 to G4 are so selected in accordance with various criteria that novel optical effects which cannot be holographically copied can be achieved with the grating structures G1 and G2. Such surface patterns are suitable as optical security elements for documents or articles of all kinds as well as packaging foils.

Claims:

...A surface pattern (10; 17; 39) having at least first and second surface portions (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 to 45) which are simultaneously in the field of vision of an observer, and contain microscopically fine light - diffracting relief structures disposed at the interface of two layers, and while illuminated with incident polychromatic light (1) the surface portions (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 to 45) light up in diffracted light (2) or become dark upon rotary and/or tilting movement depending on the direction of observation defined by the observer's eye, wherein

at least the relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) is formed by a superimposition G1 of at least a first grating G1 and a second grating G2, with associated grating vectors $km(G1)$ and $kn(G2)$, where m n denote the respective order of diffraction,
the diffraction property of the superimposed relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) is determined by the sumvector $km_n(G1)$ of the grating vectors $km(G1)$ and $kn(G2)$,
the second surface portion (12; 23; 41 to 45) serving as mutual reference to the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) contains a grating structure G with the associated grating vector $k(G)$ which is different from the superimposed grating structure G1 of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40),
wherein
the parameters of the grating vectors $km(G1)$ and $kn(G2)$ used for the relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) have those values that for a selected wavelength λ the sumvector $km_n(G1)$ of the superimposed grating G1 is equal in magnitude and direction to the grating vector $k(G)$ of the second surface portion (12; 23; 41 to 45) so that the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) and the second surface portion (12; 23; 41 to 45) both diffract light (2) of the same colour of the selected wavelength λ in the direction of observation (A; 20; 24; 27; 38; S; S) determined by the sumvector $km_n(G1)$ and its associated diffraction angle $\theta_{\text{thetam n}}$ of the superimposed grating G1 but diffract light (2) of different colours in other directions.

Diagramme de surface (10; 17; 39) ayant au moins une première et une deuxième portions de surface (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 à 45) qui sont simultanément dans le champ de vision d'un observateur et qui contiennent des structures de relief de diffraction de lumière microscopiquement fines disposées à l'interface de deux couches et, lorsqu'elles sont éclairées par une lumière incidente polychromatique (1), les portions de surface (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 à 45) s'éclairent dans la lumière diffractée (2) ou deviennent obscures lors d'un mouvement de rotation et/ou d'inclinaison, en fonction de la direction d'observation définie par l'œil de l'observateur, dans lequel : au moins la structure de relief de la première portion de surface (11; 22; 40) est formée par

une superposition GS_1 d'au moins une première grille G_1 et une deuxième grille G_2 , ayant des vecteurs de grille associés $kn(G_1)$ et $kn(G_2)$, ou m, n designent l'ordre de diffraction respectif, la propriété de diffraction de la structure de relief superposée de la première portion de surface (11; 22; 40) est déterminée par le vecteur de sommation $kmn(G_1)$ des vecteurs de grille $kn(G_1)$ et $kn(G_2)$, la deuxième portion de surface (12; 23; 41 à 45) servant de référence mutuelle à la première portion de surface (11; 22; 40) contient une structure de grille G ayant le vecteur de grille associé k ...

...qui est différente de la structure de grille superposée GS_1 de la première portion de surface (11; 22; 40), et dans lequel les paramètres des vecteurs de grille $kn(G_1)$ et $kn(G_2)$ utilisés pour la structure de relief de la première portion de surface (11; 22; 40) ont des valeurs telles que, pour une longueur d'onde choisie λ , le vecteur de sommation...

... GS_1 est égal en grandeur et en direction au vecteur de grille $k(G)$ de la deuxième portion de surface (12; 23; 41 à 45) de sorte que la première portion de surface (11; 22; 40) et la deuxième portion de surface (12; 23; 41 à 45) diffractent toutes deux une lumière (2) de la même couleur de la longueur d'onde choisie λ dans la direction d'observation (A ; 20; 24; 27; 38; S ; S') déterminée par le...
...sommation $kmn(G_1)$ et son angle de diffraction associé $\theta_{thetamn}$ de la grille superposée GS_1 , mais diffractent une lumière (2) de couleurs différentes dans d'autres directions...

... A surface pattern (10; 17; 39) having at least first and second surface portions (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 to 45) which are simultaneously in the field of vision of an observer, and contain microscopically fine light-diffracting relief structures disposed at the interface of two layers, and while illuminated with incident polychromatic light (1) the surface portions (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 to 45) light up in diffracted light (2) or become dark upon rotary and/or tilting movement depending on the direction of observation defined by the observer's eye, characterised in that at least the relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) is formed by a superimposition GS_1 of at least a first grating G_1 and a second grating G_2 , with associated...

...and $kn(G_2)$, where m, n denote the respective order of diffraction, that the diffraction property of the superimposed relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) is determined by the sum vector $kmn(G_1)$ of the grating vectors $kn(G_1)$ and $kn(G_2)$, that the second surface portion (12; 23; 41 to 45) serving as mutual reference to the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) contains a grating structure G with the associated grating vector $k(G)$ which is different from the superimposed grating structure GS_1 of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40), and that the parameters of the grating vectors $kn(G_1)$ and $kn(G_2)$ used for the relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) have those values that for a selected wavelength λ the sum vector $kmn(G_1)$ of the superimposed grating GS_1 is equal in magnitude and direction to the grating vector $k(G)$ of the second surface portion (12; 23; 41 to 45) so that the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) and the second surface portion (12; 23; 41 to 45) both diffract light (2) of the same colour of the selected wavelength λ in the direction of observation (A ; 20; 24; 27; 38; S ; S') determined by the sum vector $kmn(G_1)$ and its associated diffraction angle $\theta_{thetamn}$ of the superimposed grating GS_1 but diffract light (2) of different colours in other directions. Basic Derwent Week: 199736

29/5, K/19 (Item 16 from file: 350)
D:\ALCQ\R\File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0008061739 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 1997-157304/ 199715
XRPX Acc. No: N1997-129840

Information carrier with diffracting structures - employs diffraction pattern producing both pictures with bright and comparatively dim points, bright point of first picture being associated with dim point of second picture and vice versa

Patent Assignee: LANDI S & GYR AG (LANI); LANDI S & GYR TECHNOLOGY
INNOVATION AG (LANI); OVD KINEGRAM AG (OVDK-N); OVD KINEGRAM GMBH
(OVDK-N)

Inventor: STAUB R; TOMPKIN WR

Patent Family (11 patents, 21 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
EP 762238	A1	19970312	EP 1996107332	A	19960509	199715	B
AU 199662096	A	19970227	AU 199662096	A	19960816	199717	E
NO 199603406	A	19970224	NO 19963406	A	19960815	199718	E
CA 2179566	A	19970222	CA 2179566	A	19960620	199725	E
JP 9134111	A	19970520	JP 1996201372	A	19960731	199730	E
US 5886798	A	19990323	US 1996664453	A	19960617	199819	E
AU 715441	B	20000203	AU 199652096	A	19960816	200016	E
CN 1149163	A	19970507	CN 1996111844	A	19960815	200110	E
RU 2175777	C2	20011110	RU 1996116702	A	19960821	200208	E
CN 1122943	C	20031001	CN 1996111844	A	19960815	200554	E
CA 2179566	C	20060321	CA 2179566	A	19960620	200622	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): EP 1995810522 A 19950821

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lang	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
EP 762238	A1	DE	14	9		
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB IE IT LI NL SE						
CA 2179566	A	EN				
JP 9134111	A	JA	11			
AU 715441	B	EN			Previously issued patent	AU 9662096
CA 2179566	C	EN				

Alerting Abstract EP A1

The carrier (2) includes a supporting foil (3), an intermediate layer (4), a first lacquer layer (5), a reflecting layer (6), a second lacquer layer (7) and an adhesive layer (8). The diffraction structures (9) are embedded in the lacquer layers and have microscopically fine relief structures, in the form of a lattices pattern (17) or grating.

When the pattern is illuminated by coherent light (10) in two separated directions, two pictures (21,22) of an object are produced, visible on a screen, and can be analysed by photo detectors. The figures have a bright point (19) and a dim point (20) which show they are grouped.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Suitable for validating documents, banknotes, and credit cards. Pictures on, e.g. notes are visible in coherent light but not normally.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: INFORMATION; CARRY; DIFFRACTED; STRUCTURE; EMPLOY; PATTERN; PRODUCE; PICTURE; BRIGHT; COMPARE; DIM POINT; FIRST; ASSOCIATE; SECOND; VICE

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

ECLA: B42D-015/10, G03H-001/04C, G03H-001/08, G06K-013/16, G06K-019/06C5, G06K-019/18
 ICC: L42D-035:34
 US Classification, Issued: 3592, 35922, 35929, 35933, 359567, 359569, 28386

File Segment: EngPl; EPI;

DWPI Class: T04; T05; V07; P76; P81; P84

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-Q02; T05-J; V07-F02C

Alerting Abstract ...The carrier (2) includes a supporting foil (3), an intermediate layer (4), a first lacquer layer (5), a reflecting layer (6), a second lacquer layer (7) and an adhesive layer (8). The diffraction structures (9) are embedded in the lacquer layers and have microscopically fine relief structures, in the form of a lattices pattern (17) or grating...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - Suitable for validating documents, banknotes, and credit cards. Pictures on, e.g. notes are visible in coherent light but not

normally.

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

Information carrier with diffracting structures
 The carrier (2) includes a supporting foil (3), an intermediate layer (4), a first lacquer layer (5), a reflecting layer (6), a second lacquer layer (7) and an adhesive layer (8). The diffraction structures (9) are embedded in the lacquer layers and have microscopically fine relief structures, in the form of a lattice pattern (17) or grating.
 When the pattern is illuminated by coherent light (10) in...

...An information carrier has at least one diffraction pattern which is formed from microscopically fine relief structures and which, upon being illuminated with coherent light, produces in two spatially separate directions, a first and a second image of an object. The images can be...

...picture element of the first image and vice-versa. Such information carriers are suitable as security elements for documents of all kinds such as, for example, banknotes, passes, identity cards, credit cards, etc., wherein at least a part of the security information is not visible under incoherent illumination conditions.

Claims:

...An information carrier having at least one diffractive pattern containing diffractive structures of microscopically fine relief structures, wherein light diffracted from said information carrier, upon being illuminated with coherent light is rendered visible on a screen and produces a first image of an object in...

...of the second image is associated with a strong-light picture element of the first image, and wherein said diffractive pattern comprises the superimposition of one of a Fourier and kinoform hologram on a diffractive structure having an asymmetrical profile shape, serving as a carrier profile. Basic Derwent Week: 199715

29/5, K/24 (Item 21 from file: 350)

D ALQ Rj File 350: Derwent VPI X

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0006200080 - Drawing available

VPI ACC NO: 1992-216897/ 199226

XRPX Acc. No: N1992-164687

Security device and authenticatable item - has number of symbols which can be seen by naked eye, at least two sets of three symbols and all symbols in set are identical

Patent Assignee: DE LA RUE & CO LTD THOMAS (DELR); DE LA RUE INT LTD (DELR); DE LA RUE LTD THOMAS (DELR)

Inventor: HASLOP J M

Patent Family (14 patents, 48 countries)

Patent Number	Ki nd	Date	Appl ication Number	Ki nd	Date	Update
WO 1992009444	A1	19920611	WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	199226 B
AU 199189383	A	19920625	AU 199189383	A	19911122	199239 E
			WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	
FI 199302335	A	19930521	WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	199330 E
			FI 19932335	A	19930521	
EP 558574	A1	19930908	EP 1991920404	A	19911122	199336 E
			WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	
GB 2265334	A	19930929	WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	199339 E
			GB 19938924	A	19930429	
GB 2265334	B	19940420	WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	199413 E
			GB 19938924	A	19930429	
AU 650304	B	19940616	AU 199189383	A	19911122	199429 E
US 5447335	A	19950905	WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	199541 E
			US 199350181	A	19930610	
EP 558574	B1	19961016	EP 1991920404	A	19911122	199646 E
			WO 1991GE2069	A	19911122	

DE 69122767	E	19961121	DE 69122767	A	19911122	199701	E
			EP 1991920404	A	19911122		
			WO 1991GB2069	A	19911122		
RJ 2060167	C1	19960520	WO 1991GB2069	A	19911122	199707	E
			RJ 199343670	A	19911122		
ES 2095333	T3	19970216	EP 1991920404	A	19911122	199714	E
CA 2096655	C	19980512	CA 2096655	A	19911122	199830	E
FI 102952	B1	19990331	WO 1991GB2069	A	19911122	199919	E
			FI 19932335	A	19930521		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): GB 199025390 A 19901122

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lang	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 1992009444	A1	EN	34		
National Designated States, Original:					AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CS DE DK ES FI
GB HU JP KR LK LU MC MG MN MW NL					NO PL RO SD SE SU US
Regional Designated States, Original:					AT BE BF BJ CF CG CH CI CM DE DK ES
FR GA GB GR IT LU ML MR NL SE					SN TD TG
AU 199189383	A	EN			PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
FI 199302335	A	FI			PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
EP 558574	A1	EN	34		PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
Regional Designated States, Original:					AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU
NL SE					
GB 2265334	A	EN	1	1	PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
GB 2265334	B	EN			PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
AU 650304	B	EN			Previously issued patent AU 9189383
US 5447335	A	EN	15	19	Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
					PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
EP 558574	B1	EN	19	19	Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
					PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
Regional Designated States, Original:					AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GR IT LI LU NL
SE					
DE 69122767	E	DE			Application EP 1991920404
					PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Based on CPI patent EP 558574
RJ 2060167	C1	RJ	17	20	Based on CPI patent WO 1992009444
ES 2095333	T3	ES			PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Application EP 1991920404
					Based on CPI patent EP 558574
CA 2096655	C	EN			
FI 102952	B1	FI			PCT Application WO 1991GB2069
					Previously issued patent FI 9302335

Alerting Abstract WO A1

The authenticatable item has a number of symbols which are identifiable to the naked eye and there are at least two sets of three symbols. All the symbols in a set are the same and do not overlap one another. They exhibit the same optical performance when viewed from a common angle of inclination.

The device can be mounted on a flexible planar surface using a heat or pressure-sensitive adhesive. The symbols in a set may vary regularly in their relative orientations.

ADVANTAGE - Replaces hologram as security medium for banknotes.

Equivalent Alerting Abstract US A

The authenticatable item carries a number of symbols identifiable to the naked eye. There are at least two sets of at least three symbols, where all the symbols within a set are identical, which are positioned in a non-overlapping, regular geometric arrangement.

It has at least one common viewing angle of inclination, exhibiting the same optical performance. The optical performance varies with inclination viewing angle.

USE - Esp. with banknotes to avoid reproduction.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: **SECURE**; DEVICE; ITEM NUMBER;
SYMBOL; CAN; NAKED; EYE; TWO; SET; THREE; IDENTICAL

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): B42D, B42D-015/00, B42D-015/10

(Additional/Secondary): B41M 003/14, B44F-001/12

ECLA: B42D-015/00C, B42D-015/10

US Classification, Issued: 28391

File Segment: EngPI; ;

DWPI Class: P75; P76; P78

Security device and authenticatable item..

Original Titles:

... **SECURITY** DEVICE AND AUTHENTICATABLE ITEM..

... DI SPOSITIF DE **SECURITE** ET OBJET POUVANT ETRE AUTHENTIFIÉ..

... **SECURITY** DEVICE AND AUTHENTICATABLE ITEM..

... DI SPOSITIF DE **SECURITE** ET OBJET POUVANT ETRE AUTHENTIFIÉ..

... Security device and authenticatable item..

... **SECURITY** DEVICE AND AUTHENTICATABLE ITEM

Alerting Abstract ...not overlap one another. They exhibit the same optical performance when viewed from a common angle of inclination.

...

...The device can be mounted on a flexible planar surface using a heat or pressure-sensitive adhesive. The symbols in a set may vary regularly...

...ADVANTAGE - Replaces hologram as security medium for banknotes.

Equivalent Alerting Abstract ...It has at least one common viewing angle of inclination, exhibiting the same optical performance. The optical performance varies with inclination viewing angle.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: **SECURE**;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

An authenticatable item and security device carry a number of symbols (4A, 4B, 4C, 6A, 6B, 6C) identifiable to the naked eye, there being...

...are positioned in a non-overlapping, regular geometric arrangement, and at least one common viewing angle of inclination, exhibit substantially the same optical performance, the optical performance varying with inclination viewing angle.

...

...An authenticatable item and security device carry a number of symbols (4A, 4B, 4C, 6A, 6B, 6C) identifiable to the naked eye, there being at least two sets of...

...are positioned in a non-overlapping, regular geometric arrangement, and at least one common viewing angle of inclination, exhibit substantially the same optical performance, the optical performance varying with inclination viewing angle.

29/5, K/26 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DI ALCO R) File 350: Derwent WPI X

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0005005052 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 1989-257152/ 198936

Document security grid structure preventing forgery - uses several partial surfaces providing different diffraction characteristics

Patent Assignee: LGZ LANDIS & GYR ZUG AG (LANI)

Inventor: ANTES G SAXER C

Patent Family (6 patents, 9 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
EP 330738	A	19890906	EP 1988119062	A	19881117	198936	B
AU 198930841	A	19890907				198944	E
US 4984824	A	19910115	US 1989311596	A	19890215	199106	E
EP 330738	B	19911113	EP 1988119062	A	19881117	199146	E
DE 3866230	G	19911213				199201	E
CA 1336779	C	19950822	CA 591661	A	19890221	199540	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CH 1988805 A 19880303

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
EP 330738	A	DE	7	5		
Regional Designated		States, Original:			AT CH DE FR GB LI	
EP 330738	B	EN				
Regional Designated		States, Original:			AT CH DE FR GB LI	
CA 1336779	C	EN				

Alerting Abstract EP A

The grid structure (7) is sandwiched between a protective base layer (5) and an optical coating (4) and comprises a number of partial surfaces (8, 9, 10) each defined by a microscopic relief structure (12), which exhibit different optical diffraction effects upon visual examination.

The microscopic relief structure (12) has more than 10 lines per mm and at least one group (8, 9) of the partial surfaces (8, 9, 10) have a max. width of 0.3 mm. This group (8, 9) pref. define a specific geometric shape or an alphanumeric figure.

ADVANTAGE - Large number of different partial surfaces makes forgery of document very difficult.

Equivalent Alerting Abstract US A

The structure, which serves as a security element comprises surface portions with predetermined relief structures having spatial frequencies of over 10 lines/mm. Each surface portion is different from directly adjoining surface portions and at least some of the surface portions have a maximum dimension of less than 0.3 mm.

To the naked eye, the pattern of surface portions on the document appears as a mesh of dots and lines. However, to an examiner with a magnifying device, the dots and lines appear as numbers, characters or other graphic features.

USE - A document with an embossed macroscopic structure and acting through optical diffraction. @6pp@

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: DOCUMENT; SECURE; GRI D; STRUCTURE; PREVENT; FORGE; SURFACE; DIFFRACTED; CHARACTERISTI C

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC - Level Value Position Status Version

B42D-0015/10 A I R 20060101
D21H-0021/48 A I R 20060101
G02B-0005/18 A I L R 20060101
G03H-0001/18 A I L R 20060101
G06K-0019/06 A I L R 20060101
G06K-0019/10 A I L R 20060101
B42D-0015/10 C I R 20060101
D21H-0021/40 C I R 20060101
G02B-0005/18 C I L R 20060101
G03H-0001/18 C I L R 20060101
G06K-0019/06 C I L R 20060101
G06K-0019/10 C I L R 20060101

ECLA: B42D-0015/10, D21H-0021/48

LOC: L42D-031:08, L42D-031:14, L42D-035:22, L42D-035:44

US Classification, Current Main: 283-091000; Secondary: 283-904000,

359-558000

US Classification, Issued: 28391, 283904, 359558

File Segment: EngPl; ;
DWPI Class: P76; P78

Document security grid structure preventing forgery...

...uses several partial surfaces providing different diffraction characteristics

Alerting Abstract ...The grid structure (7) is sandwiched between a protective base layer (5) and an optical coating (4) and comprises a number of partial surfaces (8,9,10) each defined by a microscopic relief structure (12), which exhibit different optical diffraction effects upon visual examination...

...The microscopic relief structure (12) has more than 10 lines per mm and at least one group (8,9) of the partial surfaces (8,9,10) have a maximum width of 0.3 mm. This group (8,9)...

...ADVANTAGE - Large number of different partial surfaces makes forgery of document very difficult.

Equivalent Alerting Abstract ...The structure, which serves as a security element comprises surface portions with predetermined relief structures having spatial frequencies of over 10 lines/mm. Each surface portion is different from directly adjoining surface portions and at least some of the surface portions have a maximum dimension of less than 0.3 mm...

...To the naked eye, the pattern of surface portions on the document appears as a mesh of dots and lines. However, to an...

...USE - A document with an embossed macroscopic structure and acting through optical diffraction. @6pp@

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **SECURE ;** ...

... **SURFACE ;**

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A document (1) has a macroscopic structure (7) which is engraved in a substrate (3), is difficult to falsify, is provided with an optically effective coating (4) and is protected under a protective layer (5). The structure (7) consists of several partial surfaces (8, 9, 10) which are defined by a microscopic relief structure (12, 12') and which are distinguished by optical diffraction effects under visual observation. Some of the partial surfaces (8, 9) are smaller than 0.3 mm and can occur individually or in a row in the structure (7), spacings between the partial surfaces (8, 9) also being less than 0.3 mm. The document (1) shows the unprepared...

...A document with an embossed macroscopic structure and acting through optical diffraction is disclosed. The structure, which serves as a security element comprises a plurality of surface portions with predetermined relief structures having spatial frequencies of over 10 lines/mm. Each surface portion is different from directly adjoining surface portions and at least some of the surface portions have a maximum dimension of less than 0.3 mm. To the naked eye, the pattern of surface portions on the document appears as a mesh of dots and lines. However, to an...

Claims:

The grid structure (7) is sandwiched between a protective base layer (5) and an optical coating (4) and comprises a number of partial surfaces (8,9,10) each defined by a microscopic relief structure (12), which exhibit different optical diffraction effects upon visual examination...

...The microscopic relief structure (12) has more than 10 lines per mm and at least one group (8,9) of the partial surfaces (8,9,10) have a max. width of 0.3 mm. This group (8,9...

...1. A document having a macroscopic structure (7) which is impressed over a large area and which has a diffraction-optical effect and which is composed of numerous surface portions (8, 9, 10) with predetermined relief structures (12, 12') having a diffraction-optical effect, with spatial frequencies of more than 10 lines/mm wherein each surface portion (8, 9, 10) differs in its relief structure (12, 12') from those of the directly adjoining surface portion (8, 9, 10), characterised in that at least one group (8, 9) of the surface portions (8, 9, 10) is of a largest dimension of less than 0.3 mm. Basic Derwent Week: 198936

29/5, K/27 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DI ALG(R) File 350: Derwent WPI X
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0004550437
WPI ACC NO: 1988-300859/ 198843
XRAM Acc No: C1988-133292
XRPX Acc No: N1988-228350

Decorative surface structure mfr. e.g. watch face - using a metallic master model carrying macroscopic relief pattern in form of holographic or diffracting structures
Patent Assignee: BLOESCH WAG (BLOS-N)
Inventor: BLOESCH E

Patent Family (3 patents, 13 countries)
Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
EP 287746	A	19881026	EP 1987810255	A	19870422	198843 B
EP 287746	B	19901024	EP 1987810255	A	19870422	199043 E
			EP 1987810255	A	19870422	
DE 3765776	G	19901129				199049 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): EP 1987810255 A 19870422

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
EP 287746	A	EN	4	0	
Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
EP 287746	B	EN			
Regional Designated States, Original: CH DE FR GB IT LI					

Alerting Abstract EP A

Decorative surface structure is formed by: making a metallic master model of the required surface where a macroscopic relief is combined with element(s) carrying a macroscopic relief pattern in the form of holographic or diffracting structures; forming a polymer casting of the master model surface; applying a thin conductive layer to the surface of the casting and electroforming the polymer casting to produce a metallic replica of pref. surface. Pref. an additional thin layer of e.g. Au is applied to enhance the decorative effect.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Esp. in mfr. of watch faces, jewellery, medals. Wde range of high quality decorated surfaces can be obt'd..

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: DECORATE; SURFACE; STRUCTURE; MANUFACTURE; WATCH; FACE; METALLIC; MASTER; MODEL; CARRY; MACROSCOPIC; RELIEF; PATTERN; FORM; HOLOGRAM; DIFFRACTED

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level	Value	Position	Status	Version
B44C	0003/04	A I	R	20060101
B44F	0001/14	A I	R	20060101
B44F	0007/00	A I	R	20060101
C25D	0001/10	A I	R	20060101
G04B	0045/00	A I	R	20060101
B44C	0003/00	C I	R	20060101
B44F	0001/00	C I	R	20060101

B44F-0007/00 C I R 20060101
C25D-0001/00 C I R 20060101
G04B-0045/00 C I R 20060101
ECLA: B44C-003/04B, B44F-001/14, B44F-007/00, C25D-001/10, G04B-045/00P

File Segment: CPI; EngPI; EPI
DWPI Class: A32; A86; M1; S04; P78
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S04-A04B
Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): A11-B04; A11-C04B1; A12-F; A12-H05; A12-W M11-D

Decorative surface structure mfr. e.g. watch face...
...using a **metallic master model** carrying **macroscopic relief pattern** in form of **holographic** or **diffracting structures**

Original Titles:

Methode zur Herstellung einer dekorativen Oberflaechenstruktur mit einem Hologramm oder einem Beugungsmuster...

...A method for producing a decorative **surface** structure with **holographic** or **diffraction pattern**...

...Methode pour la fabrication d'une **surface** en **relief** decorative, avec un hologramme ou un motif de diffraction...

...Verfahren zur Herstellung einer dekorativen Oberflaechenstruktur mit einem Hologramm oder einem Beugungsmuster...

...A method for producing a decorative **surface** structure with **holographic** or **diffraction pattern**...

...Procede pour la fabrication d'une **surface** en **relief** decorative, avec un hologramme ou un motif de diffraction

Alerting Abstract ...Decorative **surface** structure is formed by: making a **metallic master model** of the required **surface** where a **macroscopic relief** is combined with element(s) carrying a **macroscopic relief pattern** in the form of **holographic** or **diffracting structures**; forming a polymer casting of the master model **surface**; applying a thin conductive **layer** to the **surface** of the casting and electroforming the polymer casting to produce a **metallic replica** of pref. **surface**. Pref. an additional thin **layer** of e.g. Au is applied to enhance the decorative effect...

...ADVANTAGE - Esp. in mfr. of watch faces, jewellery, medals. Wide range of high quality decorated **surfaces** can be obt'd.

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **SURFACE**; ...

... **MACROSCOPIC**; ...

... **RELIEF**; ...

... **HOLOGRAM**;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

The method of producing a decorative **surface** structure comprises the steps of making a **metallic master model** of the required **surface** where a **macroscopic relief** is combined with one or more elements carrying a **macroscopic relief pattern** in the form of **holographic** or **diffracting structures**, forming a casting of the **surface** of the master model in a suitable polymeric material, applying a thin conducting **layer** to the **surface** of the casting, and then electroforming the polymeric casting to produce a **metallic replica** of the desired **surface**. In the decorative **surface** structure formed by the master model and casting steps described, the application of the thin conducting **layer** provides the decorative effect, and the casting with its conducting **layer** provides the decorative **surface** structure. A thus decorated **surface**, for example a watch

face, has an improved quality and range of decorations as well...

Claims:

Decorative surface structure is formed by: making a metallic master model of the required surface where a macroscopic relief is combined with element(s) carrying a macroscopic relief pattern in the form of holographic or diffracting structures; forming a polymer casting of the master model surface; applying a thin conductive layer to the surface of the casting and electroforming the polymer casting to produce a metallic replica of pref. surface. Pref. an additional thin layer of e.g. Au is applied to enhance the decorative effect...

... eines makroskopischen Reliefmusters mit einem oder mehreren Elementen mit einem makroskopischen Reliefmuster in Form von holographischen oder beugenden Strukturen zusammengesetzt ist. ...
Basic Derwent Week: 198843 ...

File Segment: CPI; EngPI; EPI
DWPI Class: A89; G06; T03; P81; P82; P83
Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): A12-L03; G06-D; G06-E

Printing separate holograms on two sides of tape...

... hologram axes inclined to plane of object and reference beams, with transparent vinyl tape

Original Titles:

Holographisches Zeichnungsmedium und Verfahren zu dessen Herstellung
...

... Process of producing double-sided holographic replicas

Alerting Abstract ... An information recording medium of transparent sheet has separate relief patterns on its opposite faces, at least one of these patterns being a hologram. Pref. one of the relief patterns comprises an inclined, eccentric hologram formed by an object beam and a reference beam which define a plane at an inclined angle to the longitudinal axis of the hologram. Alternatively, each of the separate relief patterns comprises an inclined, eccentric hologram formed by an object and a relief beam defining a plane which is inclined relative to the longitudinal axis; when a monochromatic reading beam shines through the sheet these two opposed relief patterns provide reconstructed pictures which are phase-displaced. The sheet is pref. of a casting...

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: HOLOGRAM;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A double-sided, holographic replica comprises a web of transparent, thermoplastic, sheet material having a separate series of off-axis-recorded, phase-modulated holograms pressed into each of the opposite surfaces, respectively, of the web. Oppositely disposed (front and rear) holograms are such as to provide angularly displaced reconstructed images, respectively, when a monochromatic read-out beam is transmitted through the web. The double-sided holographic replica is made by first pressing the web and a first holographic master between a first pair of heated calender rollers to form one replica on one surface of the web, and then pressing the web, while thermoplastically adhered to the first master, and a second holographic master between a second pair of heated calender rollers to form another replica on the other surface of the web. The first and second masters are subsequently cooled and separated from the web.

26/3/K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DI ALOC R/ File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01396995

Optical information carrier
Optischer Informationsträger
Porteur d'informations optiques

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

OVD Kinegram AG (2927430), Gubelstr. 22, 6301 Zug, (CH), (Proprietor of designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Torpklin, Wayne Robert, Oesterliwaldweg 2, 5400 Baden, (CH)
Staub, Rene, Schmiedstrasse 6, 6330 Cham (CH)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

LOUIS, POHLAU, LOHRENTZ (100394), Postfach 3055, 90014 Nurnberg, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1182055 A2 020227 (Basic)

EP 1182055 A3 040811

EP 1182055 A3 040811

EP 1182055 B1 070321

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001122061 961114;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): CH 953369 951128; CH 953567 951218

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; CH; DE; ES; FI; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 871574 (EP 96939036)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): B42D-015/10; G06K-019/16; G02B-005/18;

G03H-001/02

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (V8 + ATTRIBUTES):

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version Action Source Office:

B42D-0015/10 A I F B 20060101 20011228 H EP

G06K-0019/16 A I L B 20060101 20011228 H EP

G02B-0005/18 A I L B 20060101 20011228 H EP

G03H-0001/02 A I L B 20060101 20011228 H EP

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 174

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 11

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200209	326
CLAIMS B	(English)	200712	451
CLAIMS B	(German)	200712	369
CLAIMS B	(French)	200712	493
SPEC A	(English)	200209	7352
SPEC B	(English)	200712	7460

Total word count - document A 7679

Total word count - document B 8773

Total word count - documents A + B 16452

... SPECIFICATION on an optical diffraction structure are suitable for example for increasing the level of safeguard against forgery and for conspicuously identifying articles of all kinds and can be used in particular in...

... second hologram is stored in a partially metallised layer which is disposed thereover. The two holograms are arranged at a small spacing and are visible at different viewing angles. There is no correlation of any kind between the two holograms. An optical information carrier of that kind can be copied with conventional holographic methods.

European patent specification EP 012 375 discloses an optical information carrier in which three...

... colour point of view.

British patent specification GB 2 237 774 discloses production processes for holograms, in which two individual holograms are glued together or in which a print layer is applied directly over the hologram. Specific optical effects which could arise out of the interplay of the two holograms or...

... laid-open application (DE-OS) No. 23 50 109 discloses a foil serving as

a. holographic recording medium. Formed both in the underside and in the top side of the foil are relief patterns which represent items of holographic information. The holograms are recorded using a special procedure so that the holograms which are stored on both sides of the foil can be read off separately. Optical correlation between the holograms on one side and the holograms on the other side is prevented as far as possible by virtue of the special...

... object of the present invention is to propose an optical information carrier which has optical security features that cannot be copied using holographic methods, and which can be easily produced in large numbers.

That object is attained on...

... optical effects. The optically effective structures 6, 7 can be formed by shaping microscopic or macroscopic relief structures in the underside and top side 4 and 5 respectively and/or by applying... A microlens 19, in the present case a Fresnel lens, in the configuration of a macroscopic relief structure, is formed into the surface 5 as the structure 7 (Figure 1). Nine surface...

... the relief structures 10 is incident on the photodetectors of the reading device. The lacquer layer 29 advantageously comprises the same material as the carrier foil 3 so that it has...

... same refractive index as the carrier foil 3. The concealed information is extremely difficult to copy, even with holographic methods.

Figure 12 is a view which is not to scale of an individualisable optical...

... in the underside 4 and the top side 5 of the carrier foil 3 are surface regions with different, microscopically fine relief structures 10 and 15 respectively of optical gratings which can be separated by smooth regions 46 and 47 respectively. The cover layer 9 contains visually easily discernible gaps 49 which are separated by surface portions 50 so...

... SPECIFICATION an optical diffraction structure are suitable for example for increasing the level of safeguard against forgery and for conspicuously identifying articles of all kinds and can be used in particular in relation to security and bond documents, passes, payment means and similar articles to be safeguarded.

European patent specification EP 328 086 discloses an optical information carrier in which a first hologram is stored in a layer which is metallised over its entire surface, and a second hologram is stored in a partially metallised layer which is disposed thereover. The two holograms are arranged at a small spacing and are visible at different viewing angles. There is no correlation of any kind between the two holograms. An optical information carrier of that kind can be copied with conventional holographic methods.

European patent specification EP 012 375 discloses an optical information carrier in which three grating layers with three colour component images are arranged in mutually directly superimposed relationship. The production of that information carrier is expensive as the three grating layers must be arranged accurately so as to afford an image which is satisfactory from the colour point of view.

British patent specification GB 2 237 774 discloses production processes for holograms, in which two individual holograms are glued together or in which a print layer is applied directly over the hologram. Specific optical effects which could arise out of the interplay of the two holograms or the hologram and the print layer are not discussed.

German laid-open application (DE-OS) No. 23 50 109 discloses a...

... 170 832 B1 specifies a hot-stamping foil comprising a carrier foil and a transfer layer detachable therefrom. The transfer layer is a laminate of at least three layers, a first layer being in direct contact to the carrier foil, an adhesive layer to attach the transfer foil to a substrate and enclosed between the first layer and the adhesive layer a diffraction layer with a holographically effective pattern is provided. The first layer is composed of areas of a non transparent inscribable lacquer layer with windows filled with a clear lacquer through which the holographically effective pattern is visible.

The object of the present invention is to propose an optical

information carrier which has optical security features that cannot be copied using holographic methods, and which can be easily produced in large numbers. That object is attained on...

...addition, the shaped top side of the carrier foil structures is partially covered by cover layers forming a top structure and the cover layers are arranged in a predetermined manner to store concealed optically machine-readable information.
The invention...

...optical effects. The optically effective structures 6, 7 can be formed by shaping microscopic or macroscopic relief structures in the underside and top side 4 and 5 respectively and/or by applying...

...A microlens 19, in the present case a Fresnel lens, in the configuration of a macroscopic relief structure, is formed into the surface 5 as the structure 7 (Figure 1). On the surface... the relief structures 10 is incident on the photodetectors of the reading device. The lacquer layer 29 advantageously comprises the same material as the carrier foil 3 so that it has...

...same refractive index as the carrier foil 3. The concealed information is extremely difficult to copy, even with holographic methods.
Figure 12 is a view which is not to scale of an individualisable optical...

...in the underside 4 and the top side 5 of the carrier foil 3 are surface regions with different, microscopically fine relief structures 10 and 15 respectively of optical gratings which can be separated by smooth regions 46 and 47 respectively. The cover layer 9 contains visually easily discernible gaps 49 which are separated by surface portions 50 so...

26/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DI ALCG(R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01043472

M KROGRAPHISCHE DEVI CE

M KROGRAPHISCHE GERAT

DI SPOSI TI F M KROGRAPHI QUE

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PATENT (CG, No, Kind, Date): EP 1023187 A1 000802 (Basic)

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APPLICATI CN (CG, No, Date): EP 98946157 980930; WO 98AU821 980930

PRIORI TY (CG, No, Date): AU 97PC9572 971002

DESIGNATED STATES: DE, FR, GB

INTERNATI CNAL PATENT CLASS (V7): B44F-001/12; B42D-015/10

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No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABI LI TY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200710	574
CLAIMS B	(German)	200710	523
CLAIMS B	(French)	200710	703
SPEC B	(English)	200710	2794
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4594

...SPECIFICATION graphic elements line art or images represented in microscopic size in repeated regions of its **surface relief** structure. The device may be used in a number of different applications, and it has particular applicability as an anti-**forgery security** device on bank notes, credit **cards**, cheques, share certificates and other similar documents.

Recent improvements in reproduction technology have made it easier for a person to forge a **copy** of a valuable document. Various different types of **security** devices are available to protect against **copying**. One such type of **security** device is a **hologram** of the type which has been applied to VISA(TM) and MasterCard(TM) credit **cards** since 1984. When viewed under appropriate illumination conditions (best seen with a point light source such as a single incandescent globe), **holograms** generate an image which appears to change as the angle of observation changes. When not illuminated, the **hologram** as a silver appearance. **Holograms** provide protection against colour photocopying and similar reproductive techniques because such reproductive techniques cannot reproduce the ability to generate images which differ when viewed from different angles.

Holograms are a member of a class of **security** devices referred to as optically variable devices (OVDs). Newer and more **secure** optically variable devices have been developed, including dot matrix **hologram** technology (EP0 467 601 A2), KI NEGRAM(TM) technology (EP105099, EP930738, EP9375833) as first used on...

...TM)) travellers cheques and Hungarian bank notes in 1997.

OVDs typically consist of a thin **layer** of a metallised foil applied by means of an adhesive to a **substrate**. A typical OVD appears silver in colour, and this can adversely affect the contrast in...

...optically variable effects produced by the OVD, with a resulting reduction in the degree of **security** afforded.

Most OVDs can be simulated to some extent by **holographic copying** techniques. While **holographic copying** equipment is not as readily available as colour photocopiers, the technology is available to the determined forger. Simulations made using **holographic copying** typically do not incorporate all of the **security** features of original OVDs, and they typically have a lower quality, but they are often of sufficient quality to mislead unsuspecting members of the public. It is therefore desirable for **security** devices copied by **holographic** techniques to be obviously different from the original.

It is an object of the present invention to provide some improvements in **security** device technology.

According to the present invention, there is provided a micrographic device having a **surface relief** structure which has a plurality of regions,

wherein the regions include grey scale regions...

...too small to be separately resolvable to the human eye, but which together generate a **macroscopic** graphic, line art or text image which can be observed by the human eye,

each...

...each structure type having diffuse scattering physical characteristics which provide a particular level of diffuse **scattering** of incident light,

the different grey scale region structure types having, by reason of their differing diffuse scattering...

...line art or text image composed of different grey scales.

The micrographic device has a **surface relief** structure which has a plurality of light **scattering** regions, each region having a number of structures which **scatter** incident light in different directions, so that the region appears to an observer to be a particular...

...the device to simulate an optically invariable "printed" appearance, which is not capable of being copied by **holographic** techniques.

The particular shade of brown or grey generated by a light scattering region is...

...the number of scattering centres and feature sizes of those scattering centres within a given **surface** area.

The particular resolution of the "printed" appearance depends upon the size of each scattering...

...by 120 .(micro).m or less.

It is preferred that the device include both diffractive **surface** relief structure regions and scattering regions, so that, under appropriate illumination conditions, both optically variable...

...is illuminated by a light source and viewed by an observer, the observer sees in **macroscopic** form an image which corresponds with a microscopic image represented in the surface **relief** structure of some or all of the regions.

It is preferred that the device also...

...with a surface region of approximately 30 .(micro).mx 30 .(micro).m in a **macroscopic** image generated by light illuminating a surface relief structure into which the microscopic pigeon shape...

...pigeon shape has been embossed into a large number of different areas of the surface **relief** structure corresponding with the **macroscopic** shape of the pigeon, wherein each embossing represents a single pixel of the **macroscopic** image, the result after illumination will be a **macroscopic** image of the pigeon. This is of course a special case, and the dark image...

...regions are separate from diffusely scattering surface regions. However, it is possible that a single **surface** region may include both diffuse scattering and diffractive effects. A single region may be a hybrid region which includes both periodic **surface** structure, which has diffractive effects, and graphic elements, line art or images which have diffuse...

...symbols to generate an optical effect which includes both diffractive and diffuse scattering components.

Micrographic **surface** structure regions according to the invention have a number of different practical applications including the following:

1. They can be used as an additional level **security** feature which can be checked using high speed microscopic machine vision systems.
2. The non-periodic structure of the micrographic regions means that **holographic** or contact **copying** of the structures is impossible to achieve.
3. Because diffusely scattering micrographic regions are impossible to **copy holographically**, the differences in grey scale level of the micrographic grey scale elements become indistinguishable on a **copied** device and therefore any macroscopic graphic feature constructed out of at least two types of micrographic regions will be unobservable on the **copied** device.
4. Micrographic regions can therefore be used as a unique background optically invariable **security** feature on diffractive images originated using electron beam lithography techniques.
5. Because individual micrographic **surface** structures appear many hundreds or even thousands of times as a background to the diffractive...

...CLAIMS B1

1. A micrographic device having a surface **relief** structure which has a plurality of regions,

wherein the regions include grey scale regions which...

...too small to be separately resolvable to the human eye, but which together generate a **macroscopic** graphic, line art or text image which can be observed by the human eye,

each...

...each structure type having diffuse scattering physical characteristics

which provide a particular level of diffuse scattering of incident light,

the different grey scale region structure types having, by reason of their differing diffuse scattering...

...and viewed by an observer from any direction whereby the grey scale regions generate the macroscopic graphic, line art or text image composed of different grey scales.

2. A micrographic device...

...more graphic elements, line art or text images represented in microscopic size in its surface relief structure.

3. A micrographic device according to claim 2 wherein each microscopic region is of...

...is illuminated by a light source and viewed by an observer, the observer sees in macroscopic form an image which corresponds with a microscopic image represented in the surface relief structure of some or all of the regions.

7. A micrographic device according to any...

26/3, K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DI ALCO R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00875254

SURFACE PATTERN

OBERFLÄCHENMUSTER

DIAGRAMME DE SURFACE

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 876629 A1 981111 (Basic)

EP 876629 B1 020814

WO 9727504 970731

EP 96922815 960617; WO 96EP2599 960617

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): CH 96210 960126

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): CH 96210 960126

DESIGNATED STATES: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G02B-005/18

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CLAIMS B	(English)	200233	1516
CLAIMS B	(German)	200233	1356
CLAIMS B	(French)	200233	1659
SPEC B	(English)	200233	7735

Total word count - document A

0

Total word count - document B

12266

Total word count - documents A + B

12266

...SPECIFICATION with relatively great profile heights has the result that the grating structure GS can be copied holographically only with extreme difficulty. In general only symmetrical profile shapes, in particular sinusoidal shapes, can be achieved with holographic methods. In the event of imitation by means of holographic methods, intermodulation effects occur, which result in the known speckle patterns, as are known for example from rainbow holograms. The result of those intermodulation effects is also that an entire range of very slight...

...than with an optimised grating structure GS.

In addition, in the event of attempts at copying by means of holographic methods intermodulation terms generally occur between the

various diffraction orders of the grating structures GS...

...structures GS are preferably microscopically fine relief structures which are formed for example in the surface of a lacquer layer and which are covered with a protective lacquer layer. A preferably metallic layer or also a dielectric layer with a high diffractive index can be embedded between the lacquer layer and the protective lacquer layer, to enhance the brilliance. The diffraction-effective relief structures are therefore disposed in the interface...

...height of about 600 nm so that, as can be seen from Figure 4, the light is diffracted as uniformly as possible into the seven diffraction orders $j = -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, \dots$

...surface portion 12 contains a second grating structure GS2 which is also produced by the superimposition of the first grating ... in a predetermined diffraction angle range as an achromatic surface. In other words, the polychromatic light is diffracted virtually independently of the wavelength (λ) into a given diffraction angle range. Colour effects which...

...known from conventional gratings can be produced with a grating structure GS3 formed by the superimposition of the two gratings GS and GS. Figure 11a shows the -plane of the grating GS. The polychromatic light which is diffracted into the zero diffraction order appears coloured, for example blue, to the human eye, even if a larger proportion of blue light is diffracted into the diffraction orders $j = -1$ and $+1$, than into the zero diffraction order. The...

...CLAIMS with incident polychromatic light (1) the surface portions (11; 12; 22; 23; 40 to 45) light up in diffracted light (2) or become dark upon rotary and/or tilting movement depending on the direction of observation defined by the observer's eye, wherein

at least the relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) is formed by a superimposition GS1 of at least a first grating G1 and a second grating G2, with associated...

...where m, n denote the respective order of diffraction,

the diffraction property of the superimposed relief structure of the first surface portion (11; 22; 40) is determined by the sum vector \mathbf{km} , illuminated with incident polychromatic light (1) the surface portions (40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45) light up in diffracted light (2) or become dark upon rotary and/or tilting movement depending on the direction of...

...41; 42; 43; 44; 45) have a different grating structure GS(u) formed as a superimposition of a first grating G1 with an associated grating vector \mathbf{kn} (G1) being the same...

26/3, K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)
 DIALCO R File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00864114
 OPTICALLY VARIABLE SURFACE PATTERN
 OPTISCH VARIABLE FLÄCHENMUSTER
 MODELE DE SURFACE VARIABLE SUR LE PLAN OPTIQUE
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PATENT (CC, Nb, Kind, Date): EP 868313 A1 981007 (Basic)
 EP 868313 B1 000419

WO 9719821 970605
 APPLICATION (CG, No., Date): EP 96939861 961120; WO 96EP5114 961120
 PRIORITY (CG, No., Date): CH 953368 951128; EP 96102497 960220
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 EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: SI
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 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200016	419
CLAIMS B	(German)	200016	338
CLAIMS B	(French)	200016	479
SPEC B	(English)	200016	5484
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6720
Total word count - documents A + B			6720

... SPECIFICATI ON narrower surface portions which are arranged in parallel side-by-side relationship, with the same angle of inclination (alpha1)) and (alpha2)) respectively. This organisation which replaces the original surface portion is a relief structure and in cross-section is of a sawtooth-shaped profile whose grating period and profile height are matched to each other in such a way that the light diffracted at the sawtooth-shaped profile of the relief structure behaves in a first approximation similarly...to the viewer as always remaining lit white or in other words as an achromatic surface.
 The concentration of the diffracted light into a closely defined angle range (psi) causes the...

...large angle range. In addition the grating with such a large profile height cannot be copied with a holographic contact copy to produce a surface relief as with the holographic contact copy the profile height of the relief, for example resulting in photoresist, would typically be only about 0.1 to 0.2 (mu)m. In addition other forms of the holographic copy procedure for producing a surface relief (see for example the description of the contact copy process and the two-step process in S.P. McGrew, Hologram Counterfeiting: Problems and Solutions, SPIE vol. 1210 Optical Security and Anticounterfeiting Systems 1990) also involve losing the pronounced asymmetry of the grating structure, which...

...in greater detail hereinafter with reference to the drawing in which:
 Figure 3 shows a surface pattern.
 Figure 4 shows three representations of graphic configuration.
 Figure 5 shows the surface pattern in the form of a composite laminate with surface portions having a grating structure of a sawtooth-shaped profile shape.
 Figure 6 shows details...155/1.5 = 0.1 (mu)m if the gratings are covered with the lacquer layer 16 (Figure 5) with a refractive index n = 1.5. The two grating structures are arranged in the surface portions 3 (Figure 3) which belong to the representation 6. In the case of holographic copying processes at least the diffraction angles (theta) of the two grating structures change in different...

26/3/K11 (Item 11 from file: 348)
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00511126
 SECURITY DEVICE AND AUTHENTICABLE ITEM
 SICHERHEITSEINRICHTUNG UND BEGLAUBIGUNGSAHGES STUCK
 DISPOSITIF DE SECURITE ET OBJET POUVANT ETRE AUTHENTIFI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 558574 A1 930908 (Basic)
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PRI ORI TY (CC, No, Date): GB 9025390 901122
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): B42D-015/00; B42D-015/10;
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CLAI MS B	(English)	EPAB96	866
CLAI MS B	(German)	EPAB96	781
CLAI MS B	(French)	EPAB96	910
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	6015

Total word count - document A	0
Total word count - document B	8572
Total word count - documents A + B	8572

... SPECI FICATION B1

The invention relates to authenticated items such as **security** documents, for example banknotes, and to **security** devices for fixing to articles to provide authentication and protection against fraudulent reproduction of the article.

Optically variable devices such as **holograms** and diffraction patterns are used widely on financial transaction **cards** and the like for authentication purposes and protection against fraudulent reproduction. Banknotes bearing single **holographic** images have been issued by a few countries including Australia and Austria. The use of such devices on **substrates** such as banknotes which flex during handling has been relatively limited, however. This limitation is...

...a number of reasons and includes the aesthetic requirement for flatness required for viewing a **hologram** of a complete object, which is generally difficult to achieve with a flexible **substrate** such as a banknote which is regularly crumpled in use.

A further limitation arises from the uneven, fibrous structure of paper **substrates** which causes minute local contouring effects to be imparted to hot stamped **holograms**.

WO90/07133 published on the 28th June 1990 describes the crinkling problems which are encountered...

...is created to overcome the problem

US-A-4568141 also addresses the problems of providing **security** devices on documents and in particular the problems arising from the crumpling of such documents... Other diffraction effects make use of diffraction gratings with irregular line spacings to achieve object **holograms** and computer generated diffracting patterns; while further diffraction effects include diffractive mosaics of complementary areas

...of diffractive gratings.

The symbol generating element if diffractive will normally be an optically diffracting **surface** relief pattern **replicated** into a material such as a transparent polymeric composition with such a transmission **hologram** made viewable in reflection by the provision of a reflective **layer** such as a complete **layer** of conforming metal which provides mirror reflectivity and opacity. The diffractive structure may also be rendered partially transparent so that for example any underlying **security** printing can be observed, by treating the relief patterned **surface** with a very thin (e.g. a quarter white light wavelength) thickness of metal, providing...

...interfering structures such as multilayer interference coatings of for example the dielectric type (having alternating **layers** of materials exhibiting low and high refractive indices) and the metal-dielectric type (having a...

...off axis laser interference recording so that diffracting graphical patterns can be formed or object **holograms** can be eventually

reconstructed. After **holographic** origination is completed on the optical bench the photoresist **surface** is then developed to provide a **surface** relief pattern which is generally **replicated** by electroforming a nickel plate on the photoresist **surface**. This nickel **replica** can then be used directly or more commonly indirectly to produce further generations of **replicas** which are used to impart the three dimensional diffracting **surface** into the polymeric **layer**. The **layer** must then be treated, eg metallised, although thinly metallised plastic may itself be embossed. Alternatively diffracting **surface** **replication** may be achieved by radiation curing of monomers with subsequent metallisation. Embossed thermoplastic films may be coated with heat activatable adhesives and applied to the **substrate** under pressure optionally with a graphically outlined blocking dye so as to achieve transfer of... Using plain diffraction gratings the rainbow colour variation of the symbols which occurs as the **angle** of inclination is changed may be repeated as higher orders of **light** diffraction occur.

Figure 18 illustrates the relationship between the viewing **angle** of inclination and the **angle** of rotation for two, superposed symbols. Figure 18 illustrates the banknote 1 and a pair... or pressure sensitive adhesive and the finished security device can then be applied to a **substrate** by hot stamping using, for example, shaped blocking dies. As explained above, there is little damage to the embossing or metallisation during the hot stamping process providing the **substrate** presents a suitable receiving **surface**. For example, intaglio printed banknotes have been found to be sufficiently compacted to receive security devices using a hot stamping technique but in addition or alternatively the **substrate** could be varnished. In the preferred examples, a hot stamping foil is provided carrying a multiplicity of symbols which are then hot blocked on to the **surface** to be **secured**. The hot stamping foil may employ sets of symbols which have to be applied in register with a feature on the **substrate**. Alternatively a so-called generic pattern of closely repeating images which have not been positioned...

...devices be in the form of hot stamping foils as described above but in addition **holographically** treated transfer foils, tapes with adhesive backing such as transferred pressure sensitive adhesive backing, threads and ribbons (such as **security** document e.g. "windowed" bank note threads) and tapes of label stock in which the...

...to be flattened out carefully prior to viewing. In the case of embodiments which include **holograms** eg. of objects, the **holograms** should reconstruct in white light. Such white light viewable **holograms**, sometimes called rainbow **holograms**, are...

...CLAIMS of the symbols present a three-dimensional object (40) in the form of an object **hologram**.

21. An authenticated item according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the item comprises a **security** document.
22. An item according to claim 21, wherein the **security** document is a banknote.
23. A **security** device for mounting to an article to be authenticated, the device comprising an authenticated item...

...comprises heat or pressure sensitive adhesive to enable the device to be fixed to a **surface** of the article.

25. A device according to claim 23 or claim 24, wherein the...

26/3, K/17 (Item 17 from file: 348)

DI ALG R/ File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00899354

Reflection type diffuse hologram hologram for reflection hologram color filters, etc., and reflection type display device using such holograms
 Diffuses Reflektionshologram Hologram für holographische Reflektions-Farfilter, usw. und Reflektionsanzei gevorricht ung unter Verwendung eines sol chen Holog
 Hologramme diffus de reflexion, hologramme pour filtre colore holographique

par reflexion, etc. et dispositif d'affichage par reflexion l'utilisant
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PATENT (OC, No, Kind, Date): EP 821293 A2 980128 (Basic)

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APPLICATION (OC, No, Date): EP 97112512 970722;

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Total word count - documents A + B			19254

... SPECIFICATION be possible.

As can be seen from the foregoing explanations, the aforesaid reflection type diffuse **hologram** of the present invention is fabricated by the incidence of diffuse light diffusing within the desired angle range and parallel light on both sides of a volume **hologram**-recording photosensitive material wherein they interfere. It is thus possible to prevent light from a and making bright displays and indications possible. Since the diffusing plate is a volume **hologram**, it is further possible to achieve easy fabrication of diffusing plates having given characteristics by replication.

Reference will then be made to a specific example of a reflection type of direct-view color display device making use of the **hologram** color filter according to the present invention.

Figure 8 is a sectional schematic of one embodiment of a reflection type of direct-view color display device constructed using a **hologram** color filter, for instance, one shown in Figure 28. As illustrated, a **hologram** color filter 55 is spaced away from a side of a transmission type spatial light...

... reflection type hologram 30 which will be described at great length, with a light-absorbing layer 35 mounted on the back side of the hologram 30. A black matrix 54 is... grating spacing, but differ in terms of the inclination of grating surface (fringe surface). The angle of inclination, and the direction of grating surface can be freely selected. Incident light is diffracted by the Bragg grating 103 in a direction in which the angle of incidence, and... reference will be made to how to record the Bragg grating 103 having varying grating surface spacing, and inclination for each pixel 102, i.e., how to fabricate the **hologram**-recorded medium of the present invention. Broadly speaking, this is achieved by four methods, the first one wherein the medium is fabricated from a computer-generated **hologram** (CGH) by replication, the second wherein the medium is fabricated by use of a mask... the Bragg grating while two coherent light beams are moved relatively with respect to a **hologram**-recording medium.

Several approaches may be envisaged to the CGH replication method. A CGH of the relief type is in itself fabricated by using a computer...

... alone in a given direction, and drawing the interference fringes on a

glass or other substrate with an electron beam resist coated thereon by use of an electron beam for instance...

... reflection or transmission type, too, may be fabricated.

According to the first approach, a volume hologram photosensitive material 107 such as a photopolymer is stacked on a reflection type CGH 106...

26/3/K/18 (Item 18 from file: 348)

DIALOGR File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00782156

Reflecting type optical system

Optisches System mit reflektierenden Flächen

Système optique du type réfléchissant

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 730169 A2 960904 (Basic)

EP 730169 A3 980422

EP 730169 B1 020123

APPLICATI ON (CC, No, Date): EP 96102915 960227;

PRI ORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9565109 950228; JP 95123238 950424

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATI ONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G02B-005/00; G02B-017/00

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 138

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

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Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	1721
CLAIMS B	(English)	200204	1094
CLAIMS B	(German)	200204	926
CLAIMS B	(French)	200204	1133
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	16458
SPEC B	(English)	200204	16156

Total word count - document A 18183

Total word count - document B 19309

Total word count - documents A + B 37492

... SPECIFICATI ON a prism Pb, then penetrates the paraboloidal half-mirror 152 and then exits from the surface 157, reaching the eye 153 of the observer. So, the observer views the external field...

...the display image overlapping thereon.

Further, an optical element can be used in the reflecting surface of the prism. This is exemplified as disclosed in, for example, Japanese Lai d-Open Patent...

...a head receives the light from a semiconductor laser, then reflects it from the Fresnel surface or hologram surface to form an image on a disk, and then conducts the reflected light from the...

...for the reflecting mirrors becomes very complicated in structure. It is also very difficult to secure the acceptable mount tolerance.

It should be also noted that the prior-known reflecting type... conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted)

(Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (theta) is an angle of inclination of the first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of the stop and the first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis;

All design parameters are so determined that... conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (theta) is an angle of inclination of the first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of the stop and the first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis;

All design parameters are so determined that...

...conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted)

(Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (theta) is an angle of inclination of the first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of the stop and the first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis;

All design parameters are so determined that...

...SPECIFICALLY ON a prism Pb, then penetrates the paraboloidal half-mirror 152 and then exits from the surface 157, reaching the eye 153 of the observer. So, the observer views the external field...

...the display image overlapping thereon.

Further, an optical element can be used in the reflecting surface of the prism. This is exemplified as disclosed in, for example, Japanese Lai d-Open Patent...

...a head receives the light from a semiconductor laser, then reflects it from the Fresnel surface or hologram surface to form an image on a disk, and then conducts the reflected light from the...

...for the reflecting mirrors becomes very complicated in structure. It is also very difficult to secure the acceptable mount tolerance.

It should be also noted that the prior-known reflecting type... and t, wherein, putting and defining the following conditions are satisfied: where (theta) is an angle of inclination of the first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of the stop and the first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis;

All design parameters are so determined that... and t, wherein, putting and defining the following conditions are satisfied: where (theta) is an angle of inclination of the first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of the stop and the first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis;

All design parameters are so determined that...

...and t, wherein, putting and defining the following conditions are satisfied: where (theta) is an angle of inclination of the first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of the stop and the first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis;

All design parameters are so determined that...

...CLAIMS conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (theta) is an angle of inclination of said first curved reflecting surface with respect to

the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of said stop and said first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis.

6. An optical system of reflecting type... conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (θ) is an angle of inclination of said first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of said stop and said first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis.
26. An optical system of reflecting type...

... conditions are satisfied: (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) (Formula omitted) where (θ) is an angle of inclination of said first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of said stop and said first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis.

38. An optical system of reflecting type...

... CLAIMS, and wherein, putting and defining the following conditions are satisfied: where (θ) is an angle of inclination of said first curved reflecting surface with respect to the reference axis and d is the distance between the center of said stop (R1) and said first curved reflecting surface as measured along the reference axis.

6. An optical system of reflecting type...

26/3/20 (Item 20 from file: 348)

DI ALCO R/ File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00557790

OPTICAL BEAM SCANNING APPARATUS, AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING STATUARY HOLOGRAM PLATE, AND HOLOGRAM ROTOR

OPTISCHES ABTASTGERÄT, HERSTELLUNGSVERFAHREN FÜR STATUARIE HOLOGRAMPLATTE UND HOLOGRAPHISCHER ROTOR

APPAREIL DE BALAYAGE À FAISCEAU OPTIQUE, PROCÉDÉ DE FABRICATION D'UNE PLAQUE HOLOGRAPHIQUE IMMOBILE ET CORPS ROTATIFS HOLOGRAPHIQUES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 532760 A1 930324 (Basic)

EP 532760 A1 950419

EP 532760 B1 011128

WO 9217808 921015

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92907344 920326; WO 92JP371 920326

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9162961 910327; JP 91140205 910612; JP 91275271

911023; JP 91277497 911024; JP 91277498 911024; JP 91277499 911024; JP

91277500 911024; JP 91320162 911204

DESIGNATED STATES: DE, FR, GB

RELATED DISCREET NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 1116980 (EP 2001105458)

EP 1116981 (EP 2001105459)
 EP 1111428 (EP 2001105460)
 EP 1122578 (EP 2001105461)
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 EP 1111430 (EP 2001105463)
 EP 1111431 (EP 2001105464)
 EP 1111432 (EP 2001105465)
 EP 1111433 (EP 2001105466)
 EP 1111434 (EP 2001105468)
 INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G02B-026/10
 ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 333

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; Japanese
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAI MS A	(English)	EPABF1	15261
CLAI MS B	(English)	200148	1426
CLAI MS B	(German)	200148	1340
CLAI MS B	(French)	200148	1636
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	29598
SPEC B	(English)	200148	6098
Total word count - document A			44864
Total word count - document B			10500
Total word count - documents A + B			55364

... ABSTRACT the increase and change of the diameter of a scanning beam uneven rotation of a **hologram** rotating body, the positional changes in the directions of main and subscannings by the mode...

... a semi-conductor laser, and the deterioration of the parallelism of the base of the **hologram** rotating body, etc., which nar the resolution and impede the cost reduction of a **hologram** scanner. The apparatus uses only the **holograms** that are **duplicated** in large quantities, without using auxiliary optical systems such as optical lenses and mirrors with ...

... lengths, the weighting being conducted for each of scanning points on the entire image-forming **surface** (4). One of the two optical path lengths is of a light beam on the...

NOTE:

... SPECIFICATION be large. This enlarges the angle incident on the fixed hologram plate 20, causing the **diffracted** light to **bend** too much toward the **center** given the same spatial frequency, with the result that the linearity exhibits a degradation, as...

26/3, K/21 (Item 21 from file: 348)
 DIALCGR File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00320603

Holographic deflection device
 Holographische Ablenkungsvorrichtung
 Dispositif de flexion holographique
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 277883 A2 880810 (Basic)

EP 277883 A3 910102

EP 277883 B1 960424

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88400248 880202;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 8721892 870203; JP 87287561 871116

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): H01S-003/101;
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 51

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1151
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	1376
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	1336
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	1571
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	6893
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	6842
Total word count - document A			8044
Total word count - document B			11125
Total word count - documents A + B			19169

... SPECIFICATION 71a is diffracted by the hologram 150 toward the reflecting surface 72 which reflects the diffracted light downward at an angle determined by the inclination angle (Δ) of the reflecting surface 72, so that the light is finally emitted from..
Application Serial No. 467.773.

Figure 28 shows an example of how to produce a hologram used in the present invention, in which a master hologram with 2740/mm (sup 2) of equi-pitch gratings is first formed by interference exposure...

... of coherent light (plane waves at 41.9(degree) and -41.9(degree)). Then, a copy hologram plate 201 with a photosensitive layer on which a copy hologram is to be formed is located below the master hologram 200 through an index matching liquid (e.g. xylene or ethyl alcohol, etc.) 203. When the master hologram is copied on the photosensitive layer of the copy hologram plate to form a copy hologram, the copying light 207 is incident upon the master hologram 200 at different incident angles (θ) (sub(c)) (x), which are properly selected to be optimum depending on the position x of the master hologram 200. Such light having different incident angles can be easily created, for example, by a...

... SPECIFICATION 71a is diffracted by the hologram 150 toward the reflecting surface 72 which reflects the diffracted light downward at an angle determined by the inclination angle (Δ) of the reflecting surface 72, so that the light is finally emitted..
Application Serial No. 467.773.

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... of coherent light (plane waves at 41.9(degree) and -41.9(degree)). Then, a copy hologram plate 201 with a photosensitive layer on which a copy hologram is to be formed is located below the master hologram 200 through an index matching liquid (e.g. xylene or ethyl alcohol, etc.) 203. When the master hologram is copied on the photosensitive layer of the copy hologram plate to form a copy hologram, the copying light 207 is incident upon the master hologram 200 at different incident angles (θ) (sub(c)) (x), which are properly selected to be optimum depending on the position x of the master hologram 200. Such light having different incident angles can be easily created, for example, by a...

26/3/K/22 (Item 22 from file: 348)
DIALCGR File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00276528

A method for producing a decorative surface structure with holographic or diffraction pattern.

Verfahren zur Herstellung einer dekorativen Oberflächenstruktur mit einem Hologramm oder einem Beugungsmuster.

Procédé pour la fabrication d'une surface en relief décorative, avec un hologramme ou un motif de diffraction.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CG, No, Kind, Date): EP 287746 A1 881026 (Basic)

EP 287746 B1 901024

APPLICATI ON (CG, No, Date): EP 87810255 870422;

PRI ORITY (CG, No, Date): EP 87810255 870422

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI

INTERNATI ONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G25D-001/10; G04B-045/00; B44C-001/20;

B44F-001/00;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 152

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text Language Update Word Count

CLAIMS B (English) EPABF1 288

SPEC B (English) EPABF1 872

Total word count - document A 0

Total word count - document B 1160

Total word count - documents A + B 1160

... ABSTRACT A1

The method of producing a decorative **surface** structure comprises the steps of making a metallic master model of the required **surface** where a **macroscopic relief** is combined with one or more elements carrying a **macroscopic relief** pattern in the form of **holographic** or diffracting structures, forming a casting of the **surface** of the master model in a suitable polymeric material, applying a thin conducting **layer** to the **surface** of the casting, and then electroforming the polymeric casting to produce a metallic **replica** of the desired **surface**.

In the decorative **surface** structure formed by the master model and casting steps described, the application of the thin conducting **layer** provides the decorative effect, and the casting with its conducting **layer** provides the decorative **surface** structure.

A thus decorated **surface**, for example a watch face, has an improved quality and range of decorations as well...

NOTE:

... SPECIFICATI ON machining to achieve a decorative or utilitarian effect.

As an example of such an enhanced **surface** we here consider a watch face.

It is known that watch faces can be produced by traditional methods of printing and engraving onto plane **surfaces**. It is also known that enhancement of such a product can be obtained by the...

... process whereby a master model of the watch face is made - commonly in metal -, plastic **copies** of this master are produced by a process such as casting, and subsequent electroformed metal **copies** are made from the plastic intermediate. This electroforming process allows considerable product enhancement because relief...

... for example raised numerals) can be incorporated into the master model, and are thus also **copied** onto the subsequent electroform.

It is also known that decorative effect and **surface** enhancement can be achieved by means of certain types of **hologram** and diffractive pattern. The so-called embossed **hologram**, and a multiplicity of decorative diffraction foils use the presence of a micro-relief structure on a **surface** to create a **surface** enhancement which is based on optical diffraction and not on the properties of coloured inks, pigments etc. Such embossed **surfaces** may be further enhanced by the application of a thin metal **layer** (for example vacuum coated aluminium). Products such as the embossed **hologram** and diffraction foil are available in todays marketplace in the form of thin plastic foils...

... have been embossed using a suitably made embossing master carrying the diffractive information as a **surface** relief structure.

It is the object of the present invention to improve the quality and the range of the decoration of **surfaces**.

This object is attained, according to the invention, by combining the electroforming process used to...

...watch face as described above, with the presence over all or part of the required surface of holographic or diffractive patterns in the form of micro relief structures.

A method will be described below by way of an example for producing decorated surfaces.

First, a holographic or diffractive relief pattern is formed in a metal surface whereby this step may itself involve producing an electroformed copy of a holographic or diffractive relief pattern recorded using laser technology on a photosensitive surface.

All or parts of this metal relief pattern are then incorporated into a master model of the finally required watch face. In general, this master model will also include non-holographic or non-diffractive areas and elements to provide macroscopic relief effects and surface texturing, and utilitarian features such as apertures for the date wheel and driving axes for the hands. Several different holographic or diffractive elements may be incorporated into different areas of the same watch face.

Castings in a polymer system are produced of the master model surface.

These castings are coated with a suitable electrically conducting layer, preferably less than 100 nm and then in a suitable holder, are electroformed to provide replicas of the original master model surface. It is convenient and economic to use copper as the electroforming metal.

The electroformed watch faces are then finished by applying a further decorative layer to the replica surface, for example of gold in a thin layer of less than 100 nm and various metal finishing operations such as stamping to the...

...of the desired final surface. A suitable decorative finish can then be applied to the surface of the polymer casting, for example a vacuum evaporated gold layer, and final operations such as stamping to size or trimming can be performed. Again, a...

...this invention.

The invention described here is not limited to watch faces, but includes metal surfaces where an enhancement is required. As an additional feature the technology described here provides a security feature which can protect the surface of an object into which such a surface is intimately combined, against simulation by conventional printing or engraving methods.

The technology can be...

...jewelry to provide product enhancement, to medals and coin-like items where the inclusion of holographic or diffractive surface elements can provide both enhancement and proof of authenticity, and to general metal objects which...

...be produced using an electroforming technique and which can be enhanced by the inclusion of holographic and diffractive effects.

...CLAIMS B1

1. A method for forming decorative surface structure by making a metallic master model of the required surface where a macroscopic relief...

...combined with one or more elements carrying a macroscopic relief pattern in the form of holographic or diffracting structures, forming a casting of the surface of the master model in a...

...the surface of the casting, and then electroforming the polymeric casting to produce a metallic replica of the desired surface.

2. The method of claim 1 to which an additional thin...

...model and casting steps described in claim 1 where the application of the thin conducting layer provides the decorative effect, and the casting with its conducting layer provides the decorative surface structure.

4. The metallic master model of the required decorative surface structure made according to claim 1 or 2 where the macroscopic relief regions have been formed by conventional machining operations, and the holographic or diffracting elements are themselves in the form of an electroformed replica of an optically recorded holographic or diffractive microscopic relief structure recorded using the interference between coherent wave-fronts on a suitable photosensitive recording medium

5. A decorative surface structure according to claim 3 in the form of a watch face.

6. A decorative surface structure according to claim 3 which provides the decorative part of a piece of jewelry...

...structure according to claim 3 in the form of a medallion or coin.

8. The surface structure made according to claim 1 or 2 where the role of the holographic or diffractive elements incorporated into the surface is to provide a security feature to guard against the simulation of a similar surface by conventional printing or non-holographic or non-diffractive finishing methods.

26/3, K/23 (Item 23 from file: 348)

DI ALCO (R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00226861

Laser beam scanner and its fabricating method.

Laserstrahlscanner und Herstellungsverfahren.

Balayage à faisceau laser et son procédé de fabrication.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 214018 A2 870311 (Basic)

EP 214018 A3 890607

EP 214018 B1 931201

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86401720 860731;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 85168830 850731; JP 8614445 860125; JP 8660826

860320; JP 8660833 860320; JP 8660845 860320; JP 8660846 860320

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G02B-026/10; G02B-005/32;

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LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

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CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	867
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	825
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	919
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	15549
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			18160
Total word count - documents A + B			18160

...SPECIFICATION mark (*). In this case, the fabricating wavelength is $(\lambda_{sub 1})$ (488 nm Ar laser), and the parameters of concave lens 9 are: lens thickness $DO = 20.99$ mm refractive index 1.552 (wavelength 488 nm), curvature $R_{sub 2} = 65$ mm incident position $y_{sub 2} = 16.71$ mm distance from an incident focus to an optical axis $y_{sub 3} = 28.06$ mm incident focal length $f_{sub 2} = 112.3$ mm inclination angle $\alpha = 17.7$ (degree), distance from the concave lens 9

to a hologram photosensitive surface... parameters are set as follows: $a = 10 \text{ mm}$, $a(\text{sub}y) = 50.82 \text{ mm}$, an inclination angle (θ) = $17.03(\text{degree})$, and an outgoing angle of the diffracted wave 126 of the...

...is to prevent the scanning characteristics from deteriorating due to a variation of the wavelength of the semiconductor laser.
(Concrete Design Parameters of Embodiment of Invention (Fig. 8))
The design parameters of the aberration correcting holographic lens 112 in the laser beam scanner will be described...

...and the reference wave 116 are the Ar laser beams of wavelength $(\lambda)(\text{sub}1) = 488 \text{ nm}$. For the concave lens 111, a material is BK7, a refractive index at wavelength $(\lambda)(\text{sub}1)$ being $N = 1.522$, a center thickness being $D = 20.99 \text{ mm}$, a curvature being $R = 65 \text{ mm}$, an inclination angle with respect to the hologram substrate 12 being $\alpha = 16.95(\text{degree})$, (liters)(sub 2...to a motor (not shown)). A plurality of hologram facets is formed on an upper surface of the holographic disc 802. Ten facets are formed in this particular embodiment. 805 designates ...

...in cooperation with a mirror 806. A semiconductor laser device 807 is attached to a support block 815. A laser beam from the semiconductor laser device 807 is, as shown by...

...disc 802. The laser beam is diffracted by each facet 804 of the holographic disc 802, and then reflected by a mirror 810 to form a scanning beam which irradiates a photoconductor drum 811.
The attaching portion of the aberration correction holographic lens 809 is explosively illustrated in Fig. 41. The semiconductor laser device 807 is secured to an L-shaped attachment piece 812 by screws. 801 designates lead terminal pins of the semiconductor laser device. The attachment piece 812 is installed in a groove 816 of an L-shaped holder 814. An opening 820 is formed in the holder 814. A hologram plate 817 on which the aberration correction holographic lens is fabricated is installed and secured within the opening 820 by screws through a frame 819.
The semiconductor laser device attachment piece 812 is secured to the holder 814 with the use of screws through elongated slots 813. Therefore, the distance between the semiconductor laser device 807 and the aberration correction holographic lens 809 is adjustable by loosening the screws.
Although a hologram with no aberration can be obtained theoretically according to the above method, there is a...

26/3, K/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)
DI ALCO R/ File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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00874725 "Image available"
LIGHT CONTROL DEVICES WITH KINOFORM DIFFUSERS
LI SPOSI TI S DE COMMANDE DE LUMIERE ET PROCEDES M S EN OEUVRE PAR AVEC DES
DI FFUSEURS-KINOFORMES AYANT DES CARACTERISTIQUES DE DIFFUSION
CONTROLABLES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200208799 A2-A3 20020131 (WO 0208799)
Application: WO 2001US22311 20010716 (PCT/ WO US0122311)

Priority Application: US 2000218224 20000714; US 2001294423 20010529

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(CA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 16367

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 20020131

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Publication Year: 2002

Detailed Description

... Q(i) and is scattered into a beam distribution 28. The beam distribution maximum is inclined at an angle $\theta(r)$ relative to surface normal n of diffuser 22 and is equal to angle $\theta(i)$.

2. No scattering outside of the specified beam distribution. No incident light would be scattered outside of the specified beam distribution ranges.

3. Uniform beam distribution. The incident light would be uniformly scattered within the specified beam distribution.

4. No backscatter. If the diffuser transmits rather than reflects... of Lungershausen et al.

Kinoform diffusers for achromatic light applications of a type known as "surface-relief holographic diffusers" are commercially available. For example, Physical Optics Corporation (Torrance, CA) manufactures a series of...

...exposing the photosensitive plate to a multiplicity of uncorrelated laser speckle patterns.

A disadvantage of surface-relief holographic diffusers is that their surface-relief height distributions are (within the limits of known photographic recording

techniques and replication technologies) directly proportional to the intensity distributions of the recorded laser speckle patterns. As shown... color spectrum that is visible on the walls, floor, and ceiling of the room

Multi-layer volume holograms have been used as a replacement for diffraction gratings in an attempt to limit the...

...from spectral dispersion under achromatic illumination. Kinoform diffusers made in accordance with the invention embody surface relief patterns that produce specific beam distributions.

These patterns are embodied in physical kinoform diffusers using known photographic techniques and replication technologies. The invention enables physically realizable specific beam distributions other than beam distributions characterized by...

26/3, K/25 (Item 25 from file: 349)

DI ALCO R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT

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00786605 **Image available**

A METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF A MATRIX AND A MATRIX MANUFACTURED

ACCORDING TO THE METHOD
PROCÉDE DE FABRICATION DE MATRI CE ET MATRI CE FABRIQUEE SELON CE PROCÉDE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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JOHANSSON WEBBORN Ingmar (et al) (agent), L. A. Groth & Co. KB, Box 6107,
S-102 32 Stockholm, SE.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200120055 A1 20010322 (WO 0120055)

Application: WO 2000SE1742 20000907 (PCT/WO SE0001742)

Priority Application: SE 993232 19990910; SE 993233 19990910

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ
EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KE KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NZ NO
NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG
US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: Swedish

Fulltext Word Count: 7791

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 20010322

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Publication Year: 2001

Detailed Description

... 9042.

A method is shown and described here for producing a core with an exact
relief-related pattern on its surface, a non-electrical plated coating
of a first layer on the surface of the core, and dipping the plated
core in an electro-bath prior to oxidation of the non-electrical plating
coating is undertaken...2), including fine hard ceramic particles of SiC,
TiC, TiN, etc, is formed on the surface of the master pattern (1).

A shell (3) consisting of nickel is also formed.

The...

... a specific size and inserted in the concave part of the mould (4).

A plated layer is thus formed with a hard and uniform surface, in
which
the ceramic particle-shaped material is uniformly distributed and
facilitates release of the...

... 400 672-A2.

A technique is shown and described here for producing a mould enabling
replication of a large number of plastic components.

The mould displays a hologram or other microstructure to be transferred
to the outside of a moulded article or component...

...metal on the model of the article to be moulded.

Prior to this deposition the **hologram** or other microstructure shall be formed on the **surface** areas of the model by means of known technology.

D4) Patent Abstracts of Japan, abstract...

...a
mould (1) and a glass lens (5), the plastic hardening so that a plastic layer (4) is formed on the lens (5), with an intermediately oriented carbon film (2).
D5...

26/3, K/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DI ALCG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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00764915
IMAGE MAKING MEDIUM
SUPPORT DE FORMATION D'IMAGE

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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(Residence), US (Nationality)

Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200077085 A1 20001221 (WO 0077085)

Application: WO 2000US16111 20000612 (PCT/ WO US0016111)

Priority Application: US 99138694 19990611

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CJ CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 205520

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 20001221

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Publication Year: 2000

Detailed Description

... the collage, the construction, the Drawing in Space, welded sculpture, the assemblage, the photograph, the **hologram**, illuminated transparencies (like works of Light Box Art), Light Art, Light and Perceptual Art, Shaped... least about 85% Said image support stabilizers are made to bond to at least one **superimposition**, e.g., a paint and/or ink. However, image supports made of greater than about...

26/3, K/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)
DI ALCG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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00165873
MASTER HOLOGRAM AND MICRO PATTERN REPLICATION METHOD
HOLOGRAMME MODELE ET PROCEDE DE REPRODUCTION DE MICRO MOTIFS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TEL TEL Michael,

Inventor(s):

TEI TEL Michael

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8912261 A1 19891214

Application: WO 89US2425 19890602 (PCT/ WO US8902425)

Priority Application: US 88579 19880603

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AT AU BE CH DE FR GB IT JP KR LU NL SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 4634

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 19891214

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Publication Year: 1989

Detailed Description

MASTER HOLOGRAM AND MICROPATTERN REPLICATION METHOD

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to light sensitive materials used to record...

...producing relief

patterns. In particular, this invention relates to the recording of a phase relief hologram in a durable substrate which can be archivally stored or used as a master for replication by electroforming or embossing. This invention also relates to the recording of amplitude holograms. More generally, the present invention relates to recording of an information-bearing radiation field, and...

...feature size of below approximately

one micron. Examples of such applications include the recording of holograms, semiconductor microlithography, and computer generated holography.

The general method for producing a phase relief hologram of the prior art consists of several steps. First, a photosensitive material is exposed to...

...wavelength shift problem but the silver halide emulsion still introduces scatter noise. Sometimes the master hologram is recorded directly onto photoresist. This produces a first generation, high quality hologram, but is expensive and requires large lasers.

Generally, holograms recorded in materials such as silver halide/gelatin emulsions, dichromated gelatin, or photopolymer are subject the invention to provide a surface hologram suitable for direct replication by embossing or the like.

It is another object of the invention to provide an amplitude hologram free of Bragg effects.

It is another object of the invention to provide a surface having a relatively high sensitivity over a broad band for forming a microscopic pattern.

28/5/18 (Item 1 from file: 60)
DI ALOG R) File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0001412389 I P ACCESSI ON NO: 20081054130
Multiple format holographic CHMSLS

Weede, John E; Virgadamo, Michael J; Upper, Richard B; Smith, Ronald T

, USA

PUBLISHER URL:

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=H1 TOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5495227. PN.&CS=pn/5495227&RS=PN 5495227

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

A hologram structure for use in a holographic center high mounted stoplight system for a vehicle. The hologram structure includes first and second hologram layers laminarily secured to each other, each having a plurality of holographic lenses formed therein, each holographic lens being configured to diffract light into a predetermined solid angular region.

DESCRIPTORS: Holography ; Holograms ; Lenses; Diffraction; Hughes
aircraft; Vehicles

28/5/19 (Item 2 from file: 60)
DI ALOG R) File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0001159671 I P ACCESSI ON NO: 20080861496
Holograms for security markings

Pizzanelli, David J

, USA

PUBLISHER URL:

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=H1 TOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5623347. PN.&CS=pn/5623347&RS=PN 5623347

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

A hologram for security markings is provided by a laser transmission hologram (1-4) formed as a surface relief pattern and a coating of a thin metallic layer (5) on the surface relief pattern whereby the hologram is capable of reflecting light from a laser (10). The metallic layer is, preferably, about 500 angstroms thick and the hologram may be mounted on a substrate (7) of an item required to bear the security marking defined by the hologram. In a feature of the invention an apparatus is provided for reading light reflected from the hologram comprising a laser (10) for projecting a beam (9) onto the hologram to be read and a detector (31) and associated logic devices for recognizing a real image of the hologram. The apparatus has the advantage that the laser (10) and detector (31) are both located on the same side of the hologram to be read.

DESCRIPTORS: Holography ; Holograms ; Lasers; Security ; Light (visible radiation); Detectors; Images; Beams (radiation); Inventions; Thin films; Bears; Coating; Product life cycle

28/5/20 (Item 3 from file: 60)
DIALOG File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0001039260 I P ACCESSION NO: 2008718703
Holographic security device

Drinkwater, Kenneth John; Holmes, Brian William

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.ht&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5694229.PN.&CS=pn/5694229&RS=PN/5694229>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

A holographic effect is generated on a holographic security device by diffraction of light by a surface relief pattern on a film. When illuminated, a moiré pattern is generated from a pair of overlapping, regular arrays of lines or dots. Each array has a line of symmetry. The lines of symmetry are aligned. The device exhibits an ordered variation in the form of observed moiré patterns in a direction parallel with the alignment direction of the lines of symmetry and a color variation but substantially no form variation transverse to alignment direction.

DESCRIPTORS: Symmetry; Arrays; Moiré patterns; Security; Diffraction patterns; Color; Alignment

28/5/21 (Item 4 from file: 60)
DIALOG File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0001039254 I P ACCESSION NO: 2008685162
Holographic information display for exterior vehicle application

Smith, Ronald T; Pyburn, Robert Allan

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.ht&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5724161.PN.&CS=pn/5724161&RS=PN/5724161>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

Apparatus comprising a decal disposed on an interior surface of a window and a light source for projecting light onto the to display an image outside of the vehicle. The decal comprises a protective layer having a hologram layer disposed thereon that is designed to transmit a holographic image in a predetermined viewing direction. An opaque and clear mask layer into which an icon is incorporated may be secured to the hologram layer to provide a two-dimensional image. The hologram layer is illuminated by sunlight, skylight, or a light source and projects an image to a viewer at a predefined direction. During the day, the icon is viewable because light transmits through the clear portions of the mask layer. At night, the decal is illuminated by light from a light source 18, or an exterior or ambient light source to produce an image viewable by the observer. The decal may be designed to direct diffracted light to specific areas where viewability is desired, thereby creating

images that are brighter to observers than may normally be achieved.

DESCRIPTORS: Images; **Holography**; Light sources; **Holograms**; Masks;
Exteriors; Observers; Vehicles; Diffraction; Electronics; Blocking;
Skylights; Sunlight; Viewing

28/5/22 (Item 5 from file: 60)
DIALOG R File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0000973697 I P ACCESSION NO: 2008623208
Semi-transparent reflective hologram and method of producing same

Strahl, Guenter H; Bates, David H

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/PTOsearch-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5781316.PN.&CS=pn/5781316&RS=PN/5781316>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:
A semi-transparent **holographic** transfer foil film for application to a substrate such as a security device. The film is comprised of a thermally stable carrier for supporting multiple **layers** of thermoplastic or thermoset coatings, wherein a heat sensitive release **layer** is applied to the carrier to enable separation of the carrier from the multiple **layers** of coatings under appropriate circumstances. A wear-resistant transparent top coat is applied over the release **layer** to act as an outer surface for the **holographic** film the top coat may be treated or cured so as to increase its tenacity. An embossable coating is applied over the top coat, and is adapted to retain the impression of a **holographically** embossed image. A semi-transparent reflective **layer** of zinc sulfide is applied over the embossable coating for reflecting the **holographically** embossed image while at the same time enabling indicia found on a substrate or document to which the film will be applied to be viewed. A surface relief pattern is impressed within the reflective **layer** and the embossable coating to form the **holographically** embossed image or diffraction pattern. An adhesive coating and tie coat are applied over the other coatings for adhering the semi-transparent **holographic** film to the substrate.

DESCRIPTORS: Coatings; Images; Embossing; Coating; Carriers; Foils;
Holography; **Holograms**; Security; Protective coatings; Wear
resistance; Diffraction patterns; Separation; Thermoplastic resins;
Thermosetting resins; Heat sensitive; Tensile strength; Prints; Adhesives
; Thermal stability; Zinc sulfides

28/5/23 (Item 6 from file: 60)
DIALOG R File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0000964625 I P ACCESSION NO: 2008500904
Security document and method of producing it

Kaule, Wittich; Gaurvogel, Gregor

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/PTOsearch-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5820971.PN.&CS=pn/5820971&RS=PN/5820971>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

A security document such as a bank note, identity card or the like, includes at least one multilayer security element made of at least two layers of reaction lacquer or adhesive between which diffraction structures, in particular holographic structures, exist in the form of a relief. A reflective layer is additionally disposed between the layers of lacquer. The reaction lacquer of adhesive is the type curable or cross-linkable under physical (e.g. radiation) and/or chemical activation.

DESCRIPTORS: Lacquers; Security; Adhesives; Multilayers; Identity cards; Diffraction; Activation; Banks; Crosslinking

28/5/24 (Item 7 from file: 60)
DI ALCG (R) File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0000949863 IP ACCESSION NO: 2008617822
Pattern metallized optical varying security devices

Walters, Glenn J; McCormick, John A

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.ht&r=1&p=1&Gbl=50&d=PTXT&S1=5786910.PN.&CS=pn/5786910&RS=PN/5786910>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

Security devices which are difficult to reproduce include a grid screen metallization pattern. The grid screen metallization pattern may be laid down over a hologram or diffraction grating formed as a surface relief pattern on a substrate, to form a visually identifiable, semi-transparent security device. Additionally, the metallization pattern may include resonant structures in which information about the security device is encoded. In some embodiments of these security devices, the metallization pattern is disposed in accurate registration with the underlying hologram or diffraction grating. These security devices are made by methods which include printing an oil pattern on the substrate. Areas on which oil is deposited do not receive metal during a metallization step. Since these methods do not use caustics, metallization patterns including features which would otherwise trap and hold caustics are possible.

DESCRIPTORS: Metallizing; Computer information security; Holography; Diffraction gratings; Deposition; Holograms; Security; Caustics; Alkalies; Screens; Printing

28/5/25 (Item 8 from file: 60)
DI ALCG (R) File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0000910472 IP ACCESSION NO: 2008515965
Information-recorded media and methods for reading the information

Tahara, Shigehiko; Kurokawa, Shinichi; Takahashi, Norio; Horiguchi, Ryuji; Sakai, Mrito; Hayakawa, Akira; Komaki, Shinpei

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.ht&r=1&p=1&Gbl=50&d=PTXT&S1=5856048.PN.&CS=pn/5856048&RS=PN/5856048>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

The invention is directed to an information-recorded medium with easily selectible and identifiable items of information, which is virtually protected against forgery and has enhanced security against some improper use, and a method for reading such a medium. This information-recorded medium includes a substrate 2 and a layer 3 with information recorded thereon by the printing of infrared absorbing ink, said layer 3 being provided on the surface of the layer 2. The printed layer 3 is provided thereon with a relief hologram-recorded layer 7 through an adhesive layer 4, said hologram-recorded layer 7 being built up of a reflecting layer 5 transparent to the infrared region and a relief hologram-formed layer 6 provided on the surface of the reflecting layer 5. For reading, the hologram-recorded layer 7 is reconstructed by visible light, while the printed layer is reconstructed by infrared light, and the medium is identified on the basis of the thus reconstructed information.

DESCRIPTORS: Infrared; Printing; Absorbing; Adhesives; Inventions; Computer information security

28/5/27 (Item 10 from file: 60)
DIALOG(R) File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0000544296 I P ACCESSION NO. 2008190784
Holographic tamper-evident label

Klier, Edward J; Robbins, David W Carey, Robert R

USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTQ2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netacgi/PTOsearch-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=6087075.PN.&CS=pn/6087075&RS=PN/6087075>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

A tamper-evident label includes two parts that are separated from each other when an article to which they are attached is opened. The two parts have matching surface relief patterns secured to each other at an interface, and the indexes of refraction of the parts are substantially equal such that the patterns have no optical effect when attached to each other. When the two parts are separated, however, the patterns generate an image drawing attention to their separation. The patterns are preferably holographic.

DESCRIPTORS: Images; Drawing; Refractivity; Separation

28/5/28 (Item 11 from file: 60)
DIALOG(R) File 60: ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer
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0000486976 I P ACCESSION NO. 2008107641
Document with doped optical security attribute, layer composite for making same and test device for testing the document for authenticity

Berger, Erich; Fajmann, Peter

USA
PUBLISHER URL:

<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=H1TOFF&u=/netacgi/nph-PTOsearch-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=6165592.PN.&CS=pn/6165592&RS=PN/6165592>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

ABSTRACT:

A document, for example a bank note, a check, a credit card, an identification document or a ticket, bears an optical safety mark in the form of a light-reflecting and light-diffracting and/or refracting layer, for example a hologram, an interference layer, a (computer-generated) refracting structure, located on at least parts of the document. The optical safety mark is arranged in a sandwich structure which is fixed to the document by means of an adhesive layer and if required has one or several transparent layers arranged in the sandwich structure. The adhesive layer and/or transparent layer in the sandwich structure is doped with at least one luminescent substance.

DESCRIPTIONS: Sandwich structures; Positioning; Adhesives; Holography; Safety; Holograms; Computer information security; Bears; Banks; Interference; Tickets